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A N
A N A L Y S I S
O F T H E
G A L I C L A N G U A G E.

AN
ANALYSIS
OF THE
GALIC LANGUAGE.

BY WILLIAM SHAW, A. M.

FORSAN ET HÆC OLIM MEMINISSE JUVABIT.
VIRG.

THE SECOND EDITION.



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INTRODUCTION.

NATIONS by nature situated in the midst of the world, whatever their origin be, if they make any figure, and become considerable in peace or war, have their history, either by their own writers or those of other countries, transmitted to posterity; whilst the actions of people more remote, though perhaps not inferior in power, nor less considerable in peace, are lost in the oblivion of time, and their name and language almost annihilated or extinct. Of the latter sort is the Celtic nation. Situated early west of Greece and Rome, their learning and history, such powerful rivals having sprung up to the east of them, either remained with themselves, or emigrated from the continent to Britain and the adjacent islands.

Greece, at one time, subjecting the East, and Rome afterwards becoming mistress both of the East and West, the Galic power either decreased or retreated, and, in room of Galic, Roman learning succeeded. Rome, like every other great and wealthy state, by its own weight and unweildiness, dropt into non-existence; and now its language lives only
in

in books. An inundation of Barbarians from the northern parts overwhelmed the European continent. Letters, as affrighted, fled to the Hebrides and Ireland for an asylum, where they flourished for some centuries.

Saxon innovation, however, both in the northern and southern parts of Britain, proved fatal to the Galic power and language. The Cambrian and the Galic, formerly the same, but now different dialects of the Celtic, retreated, the one into Wales, and the other into the Highlands and western parts of Scotland. At the revival of letters, and afterwards at the Reformation in religion, the Galic, being unfortunately the provincial language of but a part of Scotland, and having ceased to be fashionable at court, did not partake of the advantages that other languages derive from the invention of printing. Under these disadvantages, however, it still is spoken with much purity, on a great part of the continent and islands of Scotland, and exists, at this day, one of the greatest living monuments of antiquity.

The human mind, with great longing, looks back into the past, less interested in many particulars of the present, which it overlooks, and of the future, which it enquires not after. The actions and connections, the fortune and habitations of our ancestors, the fields they walked on, their prudent conduct, and even foibles, we delight to hear recited, with an interested attention. The fields on which Cæsar, Alexander, and Fingal fought their battles ;
the

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the ruins of antient Rome, Carthage, Athens, or Palmyra; the contents of Herculaneum, a Grecian temple, an Egyptian pyramid, or Druidical circle; inspire the mind of every visitant with the ardent enthusiasm of inquiry, and a multitude of sorrowful thoughts on the instability of the highest temporal grandeur, which, attended by a pleasing melancholy, leaves the mind calmly pensive, and gently perplexed. But when I look back into the former times of the Gael, whose history a native might be supposed more immediately fond of, finding it so much involved in obscurity, or suppressed and obliterated by the policy of a neighbouring monarch, I could sit down and weep over its fall, execrating the policy of usurping invaders, ever destructive to letters, humanity, and its rights,

There are not, however, wanting, at this day, proofs sufficient to shew the Gael were once a very considerable people. As late as the Roman invasion, all that part of Britain north of the Tweed and Solway Frith, with several counties of South Britain, and all Ireland, with the adjacent islands, was inhabited by the Gael. When the Romans retired, and ceased to be a people, other invaders infested their coasts. The Danes, at different times, either invaded or conquered different parts of Britain, and as often were repulsed. The Saxons, however, having gained a settlement on the eastern coasts of South and North Britain, the Gael by degrees retreated to the north and western parts of Albin, as their invaders, the Scoti of the Low Countries, gained ground.

The

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The different kingdoms of England, after some time, uniting and forming one great monarchy, became too powerful for the inhabitants of the Low Countries of Scotland, and obliged the Gael and the Gaill, or the strangers of the Low Countries, for the general security, likewise to become one, in opposition to the English. The seat of government, which fled before the Romans to the west and the islands, where the Palladium had hitherto remained secure, at this period having no enemy north of the Tweed, was removed to Scoone, afterwards to Dunfermling, thence to Edinburgh, and at last is arrived at Westminster. The Kings of Scotland, with the court, now residing in those parts where a dialect of the Saxon was spoken, and having in times of peace greater intercourse with the English, the Scots at length became the court language. From this period we may date the decline of the Gaelic.

All charters, deeds, records, and laws were now written in Latin or Scots. And the monasteries being pillaged by Edward, whatever was valuable in literature was entirely lost. Ireland, which hitherto was subjected by no foreign lord, nor distressed by the encroachments of a neighbouring state, except some temporary invasions by the Danes, quietly enjoyed the use of its laws, language, and liberties. It was at this juncture that the Irish Seanaiches and annalists (when the Scots having thrown off their extorted allegiance to England, their annals and records being irrecoverably destroyed by Edward, wished to have some account of their own origin)

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gin) invented their hyperbolic and incredible Milesian expedition from Egypt and Spain to Ireland, and thence to Scotland by the promontories of Galloway and Ceantire. Fordun, having no other materials, at once adopted this system, which gained universally in Scotland, until the ingenious Mr Macpherson published his Introduction to the History of Great Britain and Ireland. Whilst Roman learning, by the medium of a dialect of the Saxon, now flourished in Scotland, the Galic and Roman in some degree grew together in Ireland, which, for some centuries, was deemed the greatest school for learning in Europe. There letters and learned men, from all countries, found a secure retreat and asylum. Its happy situation, however, did not perpetuate these blessings. Ireland was invaded by the Danes, and, in a subsequent age, made subject to the Kings of England. Though there were English colonies in Ireland, the Gael of that country enjoyed their own laws and customs till the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. when the English laws were universally established. Then, for the first time, the Galic ceased to be spoken by the chiefs of families, and at court; and English schools were erected, with strict injunctions, that the vernacular language should no longer be spoken in these seminaries. This is the reason why the Ibero-Galic has more MSS. and books than the Caledonian. In Scotland there has been a general destruction of antient records and books, which Ireland escaped. It enjoyed its own laws and language till a later date, whilst the Scots-
b English

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English very early became the established language in North Britain.

In this situation I found the Galic, with few books, and fewer MSS. in the living voice of many thousands who entirely neglected it. The first Galic printed book ever known in Scotland, is the Irish translation of the Bible and New Testament. It underwent two impressions, one in the Irish, and the other in the Roman letter, but is now to be met with only in the libraries of the curious. Though the Bible be the common book of Christians, and to be met with in the language of every Protestant country, yet in Ireland and the Highlands of Scotland, it is at this day a curiosity. Notwithstanding that one-third of the ministers of the Church of Scotland, since the Reformation, daily preached in Galic, so little zeal for their own language prevailed, that the Bible is not yet translated; and it is within these ten years the New Testament has been attempted by one of their ministers. The Confession of Faith, and the Psalms in metre, both imitations of the Irish dialect, have been translated by the Synod of Argyle; and since, there have appeared three collections of songs and poems, all of which, though there be merit in the composition, are, however, wretchedly orthographied. By Mr Macdonald there has been a Vocabulary published at the expence of the Society for propagating Christian Knowledge in the Highlands, in which most things are expressed by circumlocution.

Mr

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The improvement of the country, as well as the minds of the inhabitants, has been strangely neglected, in an age when every other country emerges from obscurity and ignorance, till some changes were forced upon them by a late law, I shall not say how politic. To see a people, naturally capable of every improvement, though once misled by ignorance, stripped of their ancient habits and customs, and deprived of the Scriptures in their own tongue, the right of Christians, never denied to the most savage Indians.

Indians.

Indians, is at once a complication of inhumanity and imprudence. Better slay their bodies to secure their affections, as Rome was wont to do with heretics to bring their souls to heaven, than keep them in ignorance, with the expectation that, after some generations, the English manners, language, and improvements, may begin to dawn. At this day, there is no equal number of people in Britain so useful to the state. Upon every emergency they supply our navy with good seamen, and our armies with valiant soldiers. But strip them of their dress, language, the name and honour of Gael, and they soon degenerate. Their habit, language, life, and honour, they always kept or parted with at once. The honour of the name, their habit, and a Galic speech, have always inspired them more than the consecration of the colours. Government, by preserving these privileges, to them sacred as their *ara & foci*, might have at least one part of the community of whom they, on any emergency, might say with the Roman general, "I know the tenth legion will not desert me." From this I would infer, that the Gael should be taught to read the Scriptures in their own language, by which Popery, that ever grows in the soil of ignorance, might be for ever exterminated. Is there no Bishop Bedel, no Robert Boyle in our days?

Conceiving an early taste for Galic, on account of its peculiar beauties, when at the University, I thought, for my own private amusement, of subject-
ing

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ing it to certain rules, to be observed when I had occasion to speak it, an undertaking which, without any precedent, I thought at first impracticable.— Upon a more close attention, however to its peculiar genius, and the general philosophy of language, I found that

Nil tam difficile quod non solertia vincat ;

and afterwards considering a Galic Grammar as an addition to the stores of literature, much wished for by many both in Scotland and England, I was encouraged to persevere in attempting to do what was never done before,

On the Ibero-Galic there have been written grammars by different hands. The Scots and Irish Galic, though not radically different, are two separate dialects of the same language. The words are almost always the same, but differently orthographed. The Irish, in their grammars, have a more uncertain and various inflection in the termination, which the Scots Galic has not ; and this inclines me to think the Scots is the original, and that this inflection of termination in Irish grammars is the mark of an attempt by the monks to polish it, after the manner of the Greek and Latin.

Father O'Molloy published his *Grammatica Latina-Hibernica* in 12mo at Rome, 1677 ; and Macurtin, his *Elements of the Irish*, at Louvain, 1728 : both of which merit only to be mentioned. There are many

many in MS. by various authors ; but that published by the indefatigable Major Vallencia, in 1773, at Dublin, is the most satisfactory that has appeared.

In this treatise I have entirely confined myself to the Scots Galic, and think I have accounted for every phenomenon in its structure. To reduce to rule a language without books, and having no standard but the judgment of every speaker, is an undertaking perhaps adventurous ; but finding the alphabet consisting of eighteen letters, in which it has hitherto been written, so well adapted, that, with a very few combinations, every sound in the language may be easily accommodated, it remained for me, after considering its genius, to raise this system on that foundation. If, nevertheless, it be found defective, it is altogether my own. I cannot, like other Grammarians, be called a compiler or transcriber ; what I have delivered is the result of attentive observation. The books I found of most use are, Harris's *Hermes*, Sciopius's *Grammat. Philosoph.* and particularly Mr Elphinston's ingenious *Analysis of the English*.

Being the first that has offered the public a grammatical account of the Galic, it was recommended by several persons to frame a new alphabet, consisting of letters or combinations, to express all the sounds in the language, without any mute letter. This is impracticable ; but though it could be effected, it would only render the etymology more perplexing. It was recommended to write *v* instead of *bb* and

mb,

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mh, and *y* instead of *dh* and *gh*; which if I had done, the inflections of words beginning with *b* and *m*, &c. would be indistinguishable. Thus, it could not be known whether *voladh* was praise, from *móladh*, praising; or *bholadh*, the dative of *boladh*, smell. Rejecting, for these and other reasons, all remarkable changes, I have only thrown away some useless consonants, retaining what are necessary to preserve the etymology and express the sounds. Excepting words that begin with certain consonants, the initial consonant before the aspirate *h*, there are no silent letters in the language. Unlike the Irish, the Scots Galic delights to pronounce every letter, and is not bristled over with so many useless and quiescent consonants. The English and French are infinitely more difficult to read and pronounce, and have many more silent and mute letters. In the Galic there are no such ugly looking words as *thought*, *through*, *strength*, &c. nor sound so different from what the letters at other times express. How far I may have reduced it to a fixed system, founded on the general philosophy of language, and its own particular genius, others must determine; I only claim the indulgence always shewn to a juvenile attempt, especially of a passage through mountains never trod before. It was not the mercenary consideration of interest, nor perhaps the expectation of fame among my countrymen, in whose esteem its beauties are too much faded, but a taste for the beauties of the original speech of a now learned nation, that induced me either to begin, or encouraged me to persevere
in

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in reducing to grammatical principles a language spoken only by imitation; while, perhaps, I might have been more profitably employed in tasting the various productions of men, ornaments of human nature, afforded in a language now teeming with books. I beheld with astonishment the learned in Scotland, since the revival of letters, neglect the Galic; as if it was not worthy of any pen to give a rational account of a speech used upwards of two thousand years by the inhabitants of more than one kingdom. I saw, with regret, a language once famous in the western world, ready to perish without any memorial, by the use of which Galgacus, having assembled his chiefs, rendered the Grampian Hills impassable to legions that had conquered the world; and by which Fingal inspired his warriors with the desire of immortal fame. I wished an account given to the world of a language, through which, for so long a period, the benefits of knowledge, and the blessings of religion were communicated to savage clans and roving barbarians, who, in past ages becoming civilized, sung the praises of Him who taught both the tongue to sound, and the thoughts to soar within the walls of the illustrious Iona.

Originally moved by these considerations, and at the request of many of the Literati, I have been encouraged to offer to the world what once I intended only for my own private use. A copy of the manuscript was desired by the Earl of EGLINTOUN, who has a taste for the language, as well as an attachment to

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to the people. I had the honour of presenting the original to his Lordship, without any expectation of its ever being published. Mr Boswell, whose manners as a gentleman, and taste for polite learning, have gained him the esteem and friendship, as well of one of the most renowned Heroes of the age, as of the learned at home, hearing from his Lordship of the existence of these sheets, obtained a perusal of them, which he afterwards left with Dr Samuel Johnson. To the advice and encouragement of Dr Johnson, the friend of letters and humanity, the Public is indebted for these sheets.

An acquaintance^x with the Galic, being the mother-tongue of all the languages in the west, seems necessary to every Antiquary who would study the affinity of languages, or trace the migrations of the ancient races of mankind. Of late it has attracted the attention of the learned in different parts of Europe; and shall its beauties be neglected by those, who have opportunities, from their infancy, of understanding it? Antiquity being the taste of the age, some acquaintance with the Galic begins justly to be deemed a part of the *Belles Lettres*. The language that boasts of the finished character of Fingal, must richly reward the curiosity of whoever studies it. Of this Sir James Foulis is a rare instance, who, in advanced years, has learned to read and write it; and now drinks of the Pierian spring untainted, by reading fragments of Poetry in Fingal's own language.

*I never heard of the Galic before, but since
it was being a mother tongue - and it is
unmistaken with all the other languages of
literary antiquity - I am glad to find it
him.*

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If in these sheets I have afforded any gratification for curiosity, or any help to the Gael, in the improvement and study of the language of their infant years, or prevented its dying without even a sigh, I shall think my labour well bestowed, and every attending trouble amply compensated.

AN

A N
A N A L Y S I S
O F T H E
G A L I C L A N G U A G E.

B O O K I.

C H A P. I.

O R T H O G R A P H Y.

IN the Scots Galic are only eighteen letters,
viz. *a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, l, m, n, o, p, r, s,*
t, u, divided into vowels and consonants. The
Irish * wrote their dialect of the Celtic with these
characters:

Qa, bb, Cc, dd, Ee, Ff, Gg, Hh, Ii, Ll, Mm, Nn, Oo,
Pp, Rr, Ss, Tt, Uu, Vv.

The vowels are five, *a, e, i, o, u,* and are either
broad or small: *a, o, u,* are broad, *e* and *i* are
small.

* See Major Valencia's Grammar of the Irish.

C H A P. II.

Of the Sounds of the Vowels.

A is sounded as with the Latins, broad ; or as in the English words *fall, tall, call* ; thus, *mall, flow ; dall, blind ; cam, crooked ; aran, bread.*

Ao is sounded as *u* in the French *une* ; thus, *aon, one, une ; aonach, a fair or market, unach.*

O is read as in the English *lord, opposite* ; thus, *olc, evil ; donn, dun ; mor, great ; morachd, majesty* : it is sometimes pronounced as in the French *foret*, Latin *forum*, and English *glory* ; so *fonn, a tune ; tonn, a wave ; tom, a bush.*

U is sounded as *oo* in the English *good, fool* ; so *fudar, powder ; udal, distress ; ur, new, &c.* ; some pronounce it as the consonant *v* in *uam*, saying *vuam*. It is changed into *V* in the proper name *Walter*, for we say *Valtair*.

E is pronounced as the Greek *epsilon* ; thus, *edal, a treasure*. It is seldom alone in a syllable, but is generally followed by *a, u, or i*, and so forms a diphthong.

E, the pronoun *he*, is sounded broad, like *eta* in the Greek, or as *e* in the English, *fellow, prunella*.

I has its natural sound, as the Latin *filius*, or the French.

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French *fil*s, and the English *feel*; so *innis*, an island; *imigh*, to go.

C H A P. III.

Of the Consonants.

B before *h* sounds *v*; thus, *leanabh*, a child, is read *leanav*; *leabhar*, a book, *leavar*; *labhairt*, speaking, *lavairt*.

C is equivalent to *k* in English, as *cos*, a foot; *còthrom*, just; *ceart*, right.

The pronunciation of the *c*, in some parts of the continent and islands, like *chg*, is certainly a corruption. Some dialects in Scotland still give it the natural sound of *k*, and so the Irish universally pronounce it. If there be no real difference between *chg*, and *c*, why should they write *uchd* or *uchg*, the breast, and not *uc*; *lochd*, harm, and not *loc*; *naomhachd*, and not *naombac*, since they write *mac*, but pronounce it *machd*, *breacan*, yet pronounce it *breachgan*, and *focal*, but pronounce it *fochgal*? The Irish rightly write *lochd*, *uchd*, *naomhachd*, &c. and pronounce them so; and *breacan*, *mac*, and *focal*, and pronounce *breakan*, *mak*, and *fokal*.

D before and after *e* and *i* is sounded as *g* in the proper name *George*; thus, *dilis*, dear, is pronounced as if *jeelish*; *plaid*, a plaid or mantle, is pronounced *pladge*, or as the syllable *plaid* in the French *plaid*eur;

Dia,

Dia, God, *feea*. After the broad vowels *a*, *o*, *u*, it is founded with the palate, as *da*, two; *do*, to him; *dubh*, black. *D* before *h* and after *i* in the termination of a word is mute, as *buaniqh*, a reaper, *sgriobhidh*, will write; but *dh* in the beginning or middle of a word is pronounced as *y* in the English words *you*, *your*, *yellow*, *yawl*; thus, *dhuit*, to thee, is pronounced *yuit*; *dh'ol*, to drink, is nearly *yawl*. The termination *adh* is pronounced as *awy* in the word *lawyer*.

F before *h* is silent, as *an fhoid*, of the turf, we say *an hoid*; in other respects the same as in English.

G is founded as in the word *grow*.

1. Note, however, that *agh* in the beginning or termination of a word is read like *y* in *you*, *yawl*; as, *ghabh*, I took, is founded *yabh*, *gradhughadh*, loving, *grayachay*, (the *ay* being as *awy* in *lawyer*,) though the termination *adh* is founded *a* only.

2. *Agh*, *ugh*, are properly read in the middle of words *ach*, *uch*, or *ax*, *ux*, according to the Greek.

M before *h*, or *mh*, sounds *v*, as *lamh*, a hand, *lav*; *claidhamh*, a sword, *clayav*; *mh* is mute in the pronoun *dhanh*, to me, and sometimes in the middle of words, though always written.

S before and after *e* and *i* is equivalent to *sh* in English;

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English; thus *feol*, a fail, *sheol*; *innis*, an island, *innis*; *eisd*, hearken, *eisid*—Before and after *a*, *o*, *u*, the same as in English: thus, *tamar*, an apparition; *aslin*, a dream; *fugan*, a rope; *foillair*, clear; the pronoun *so*, this, pronounced *sho*, only excepted. *S* before *h* in the beginning of a word is always mute; as *shiubhal mi*, I went; *hiubhal mi* *.

P. *ph* is sounded *f* in the beginning of a word; *phobul*, to a people; *phosadh*, to marry; *phogadh*, to kiss.

T is sounded with the palate, but softer than in English. It is also mute before *h*; thus, *cruth*, a form or shape, *cruh*; *thuit*, he fell, *huit*; *thog*, he lifted, *hog*.

L, *N*, *R*, are immutable consonants, and never have the aspirate *h* after them in the past tenses of verbs, and the inflected cases of nouns, as the other letters, but seem then to be pronounced as if reduplicated; thus, *leabh*, I read, *lleabh*; *nairich*, he affronted, *nnairich*; *reub*, he tore, *rreub*.

Sg, *sr*, *sp*, *st*, do not obtain the *h* in the beginning of a word, but *tr* does, as *trearuidh*, direct thou; *threoruih*, he directed.

Gn

* The late Rev. Mr. Macfarlane, who, of all the Highland Ministers, best understood the Orthography of the Galic, has, however, committed a very glaring mistake with regard to the letter *S*; he always writes *leish*, *sheibh*, *stin*, *sho*, instead of *leis*, *fibh*, *su*, *so*.

Gn and *cn* in the beginning of words are often pronounced *gr* and *cr* ; thus, *gnuis*, the countenance, is *gruis* ; *cnaimb*, a bone, *craimb* ; *bainienn*, female, *baítrinn*. ❧

C H A P. IV.

Of Diphthongs.

DIPHTHONGS are twelve, viz. *ao*, *ae*, *ai*, *ea*, *ei*, *eo*, *eu*, *ia*, *io*, *iu*, *oi*, *ua*.

Ai is sounded as *ai* in the French *travailler*, to labour ; thus, *pailtas*, plenty ; *caill*, a loss ; *faidh*, a prophet ; *ait*, a place ; *aias*, gladness, &c.

Ea is sounded like *ea* in the English *bear*, to bring ; *bear*, the wild beast ; as *feachran*, an error ; *mear*, chearful, sportive ; *fear*, a man ; *bean*, a woman ; *seandúine*, an old man ; *feart*, authority. Sometimes like *ea* in the proper name *Lear*, and the verb *fear* ; so *fearr*, better ; *mearlach*, a thief ; *feachd*, forces.

Ei sounds like *ai* in the word *sailor*, *fail*, or *a* in *pale*, *tale*, *male*, &c. so *eisd*, hearken ; *teine*, fire ; *fein*, self ; *eiram*, I rise ; *geimnach*, lowing.

Eo sounds as *eo* in the word *pigeon* ; so *ceol*, music ; *feol*, a fail ; *beo*, alive.

In the diphthong *eu* the *u* serves only to lengthen
the

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the signification or sound of *e* ; as *ceusadh*, a crucifixion, may be orthographied *ceisadh* ; or as the *e* in *female* ; *beus*, habit ; *beul*, a mouth.

Ia has both letters heard in one syllable ; thus, *Dia* is one syllable ; *Diadhachd*, divinity, is but two ; and *Diadomhnaich*, Sunday, three syllables.

O ! molaibh Dia, air'ta é maith !

Iu is sounded like *ee* in *foe*, or *ew* in *few* ; thus, *iul*, a guide, is read *ewl* ; *siubhalam*, I go or pass, *shewvalam* ; *ciuil*, of music, *cewl* ; *fiu*, worthy, *few* ; *siucar*, sugar, *shewcar*.

Io is pronounced like an *i* long, or *ee* in English ; as in *feel*, *fees*, *lees* ; or *i* in the French *Sire*, *silence*, &c. as *anios*, up ; *fios*, knowledge ; *fior*, true ; *fioridh*, for ever ; *ionnas*, treasure.

Oi is sounded like *oi* in *oil*, *foil*, *soil*,—*oigh*, a virgin ; *coill*, a wood ; *moidhach*, an hare ; *foighdair*, a foldier.

Ua has both vowels pronounced in one syllable ; so *fuar*, cold ; *fuas*, up ; *anuas*, down ; *ruadh*, red ; *ag tuar*, foreboding, &c.

In *ui*, the *u* is long and *i* heard, or sounded like *oo* in *fool*, *good*, *food* ; so *fuil*, blood ; *fuil*, the eye ; *euil*, of the back ; *muill*, of chaff, &c.

C H A P. V.

Of Triphthongs.

THERE are these five triphthongs, *aoi*, *coi*, *eai*, *iui*, *uai*; the two first vowels of which are of the diphthongs already mentioned, sound the same, and the third vowel is heard; as in these words, *aois*, age; *maoifach*, a fallow-deer or doe; *feoil*, flesh; *fdiuir*, a rudder or helm; *iuil*, of a guide; *uait*, from thee; *duais*, a reward; *cluais*, of an ear.

The above observations with regard to orthography will, I apprehend, with the assistance of a few books, not only be sufficient to preserve this copious and expressive language, but make a stranger better acquainted with it in one month, than he could be with the English or French in six, by consulting all that has been written on either of these subjects.

We will now give a small collection of words divided into syllables, for the use and practice of the Reader, writing the same in an opposite column, spelled according to assistance taken from, and reference made to, the French and English, to express their sounds. Let this mark * distinguish French-like syllables, and this † the English.

An-

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<i>An-eo-lach,</i>	[*] [†] <i>ain-eo-lach,</i>	ignorant.
<i>Aimn-ol,</i>	[*] [†] <i>ainm-ol,</i>	renowned.
<i>Cint-ach,</i>	[*] <i>cint-ach,</i>	sure.
<i>Diomb-an-ach,</i>	[†] <i>jceuv-an-ach,</i>	idle.
<i>Deas-fhoc-lach,</i>	[†] <i>jceas-oc-lach,</i>	witty.
<i>Mio-chaird-ol,</i>	[†] [†] [†] <i>mee-char-jol,</i>	unfriendly.
<i>Eud-mhor,</i>	[†] [†] <i>aid-vor,</i>	jealous.
<i>Aidh-eas-ach,</i>	[†] <i>ay-ar-ach,</i>	glad.
<i>Aol-tigh,</i>	[*] [†] <i>aol-toy,</i>	a college.
<i>Sgiob-al-te,</i>	[†] [†] [*] <i>sgce-bal-ta,</i>	neat, tight.
<i>Di-cia-daoine,</i>	[†] [*] <i>jce-cia-daogne,</i>	Wednesday.
<i>Ball-leath-air,</i>	[†] [†] [*] <i>ball-lea-ir,</i>	a golf-ball.
<i>Sgoth-long,</i>	[†] [†] <i>scob-long,</i>	a yacht.
<i>Cain-adh,</i>	[*] <i>caign-ay,</i>	scandalizing.
<i>Fcoirn an,</i>	[*] [†] <i>fcoir-nan,</i>	a straw.
<i>Sdiuir-adh,</i>	[†] [†] <i>sflew-ray,</i>	steering at the helm.
<i>Fuaidh-al,</i>	[†] [†] <i>foy-al,</i>	sewing.

These words comprehend most of the sounds in the language, and are pretty nearly expressed as marked in the second column.

the same time, the fact that the same person can be both a subject and an object of a relation, and that the same relation can be both a subject and an object of a relation, is a fact that is not captured by the traditional logic of categories. This is because the traditional logic of categories is based on the assumption that the categories are mutually exclusive and exhaustive. In other words, a category is either a subject or an object, and it cannot be both at the same time. This assumption is based on the idea that the categories are fixed and unchanging. However, in the logic of categories, the categories are not fixed and unchanging. They are dynamic and changing. This is because the categories are defined by the relations between them. For example, the category of "subject" is defined by the relation of "being a subject of". If the relation changes, then the category changes. This is why the logic of categories is a dynamic logic. It is a logic that takes into account the changes in the categories and the relations between them. This is why the logic of categories is a more powerful and flexible logic than the traditional logic of categories. It is a logic that can handle the complexity of the world and the human mind. It is a logic that can help us to understand the world and ourselves better.

A N
A N A L Y S I S
O F T H E
G A L I C L A N G U A G E .

B O O K I I .
C H A P . I .
O F E T Y M O L O G Y .

Of Nouns Substantive.

TH E parts of speech are eight—Noun, Pronoun, Verb, Participle, Adverb, Preposition, Interjection, Conjunction.

The Genders are two, Masculine and Feminine ;
that is, *e* or *i*, *he* or *she*.

Since the Galic language personifies every object, inanimate as well as animate, the distinction of gender is the principal difficulty ; and this is what renders the Gael's first attempts to speak English so ridiculous,

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diculous, every substantive being either *e* or *i*, that is, *he* or *she*. Neither termination (except that all nouns in *og* and *ag* are feminine), nor any other circumstance but immediate distinction of sex, and custom, can determine the gender. They talk of a *stone*, a *spoon*, a *window*, a *fiddle*, a *shoe*, a *hat*, a *chair*, and a *knife*, as a *she*; but a *stocking*, a *coat*, a *stool*, a *fork*, as *he* or *it*. Nouns, however, having *a* alone in the last syllable, before one or more final consonants, are generally masculine; as, *aodan*, a face; *abhar*, a cause; *cogadh*, war, &c.

Nouns having *o* in the last syllable are generally masculine; as, *corp*, a body; *ceo*, mist; *bord*, a board; *bonn*, the sole, or base of any thing.

Nouns which have a diphthong in termination, the last vowel of which is broad, are generally masculine; as, *beul*, a mouth; *meall*, an heap; *gaoth*, the wind, &c.

Nouns which have a diphthong in termination, the last vowel of which is slender, are feminine; as, *uine*, time; *uair*, an hour; *cuis*, an affair; *compailt*, a company, &c.

Agents in *air* and *oir* are masculine: all nouns in *og* and *ag* are feminine.

The Numbers are two, Singular and Plural; as, *moidbach*, a hare; *moidhaich*, hares; *fiadh*, a deer; *feidh*, deer.

There

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There are six Cases, Nominative, Genitive, Dative, Accusative, Vocative, and Ablative—in Galic, *Ainminach*, *Genmbeanach*, *Tabhartach*, *Cíoranach*, *Gairminach*, and *Diobhalach*.

The Declensions are two.

1. Nouns of the first declension have the nominative plural like their genitive singular ; as, *moidbach*, a hare ; genitive, *moidhaich*, of a hare ; nominative plural, *moidhaich*, hares.

2. Nouns of the second declension have their nominative plural in *a* or *an* ; as, *cretoir*, an animal ; plural, *cretoira*, or *cretoiran*, animals. At the same time, every noun is either definite or indefinite, that is, declined with or without the article. Indefinitely thus, *moidbach*, a hare ; definitely, *am moidbach*, the hare ; *cretoir*, an animal ; *an cretoir*, the animal.

The Article.

Singular.		Plural.	
Masc.	Fem.	Masc.	Fem.
N. <i>an</i> ,	<i>an</i> , (or) <i>a'</i> .	<i>na</i> ,	<i>na</i> .
G. <i>an</i> ,	<i>na</i> .	<i>nan</i> ,	<i>nan</i> .
D. <i>do'n</i> ,	<i>do'n</i> .	<i>do na</i> ,	<i>do na</i> .
A. <i>an</i> ,	<i>an</i> (or) <i>a'</i> .	<i>na</i> ,	<i>na</i> .
V. <i>o! an</i> ,	<i>o! an</i> .	<i>o! na</i> ,	<i>o! na</i> .
A. <i>leis an</i> ,	<i>leis an</i> (or) <i>a'</i> .	<i>leis na</i> ,	<i>leis na</i> .
<i>Anns an</i> ,	<i>anns an</i> (or) <i>anns a'</i> .	<i>anns na</i> ,	<i>anns na</i> .

The

The article *an* masculine of the nominative and accusative singular, is changed to *am* before nouns beginning with *f*, *b*, and *p*, if the noun be masculine. If the noun begins with a vowel, the letter *t* is prefixed in the nominative and accusative; as, *an t ord*, the hammer; if with an *s*, as *flat*, a rod or wand, *an t flat*, the *s* being silent. *Nan* of the genitive plural before *f*, *b*, *p*, is changed to *nam*; before a noun beginning with a *c* or *g*, is sounded as if the last *n* were joined to the *g*; as *nan ceum*, of the steps, *na nceum*; *nan cos*, as if *na ncos*. When the noun is masculine, and begins with an *f*, the euphonic *t* is retained in the genitive, dative, and ablative singular; as, *faol*, the world, genitive, *an t faoil*; dative, *d'ou t faol*; ablative, *leis an t faol*; but if feminine, it is retained throughout the whole singular, except the genitive case; as, nominative, *an t flat*, the wand; dative, *do'n t flat*; accusative, *an t flat*; vocative, *o' an t flat*; ablative, *leis an t flat*. But this is only when it is definitely declined.

General Rules.

The Nominative and Accusative are always alike in both numbers.

Do is the sign of the dative; *le* or *leis* of the ablative.

All definite names have the article; indefinites have not.

The

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The flexion of a Celtic noun does not, like a Greek noun, consist in an inflected article and termination only; nor a Roman noun, with its termination inflected; nor like the French, English, or Italian, in particles; nor yet like a * Hebrew noun, in syntax; but is declined definitely, with an article, a change of the vowel or diphthong of its termination, and by introducing the aspirate *h* after the initial consonant. Thus, *am moidbach*, the hare; genitive, *an mhoidhaich*, of the hare; dative, *do'n mhoidbach*, to the hare, &c. or indefinitely, dative, *do' mhoidbach*, to a hare; genitive, *moidhaich*, of a hare.

*A Forma, or Scheme, shewing the Changes of the
mutable Consonants in the Inflection both of
Nouns and Verbs.*

a

b—*bh*, which sounds like *v* in English.

c—*ch*, always a guttural sound.

d—*dh*, resembles *y* in English.

e

f—*fh*, in which *f* is silent; *do*, the sign of the dative in nouns and past tenses of verbs beginning with *f*, is

E

best

* At casus non actu, sed potestate, hic sunt, id est, non diversarum terminationum, sed ex structura sermonis; neque etiam articulis aut notis discernuntur, sed omnino ex syntaxi di judicandi sunt. Buxt. Gram. Heb.

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best wrote thus, *fianuis*, a witness; dative, *dfhianuis*, to a witness; *fiosrucham*, I inquire; *dfhiofruich mi*, I inquired; *f* is silent, *dh* sounded like *y*; thus, *yefruich mi*.

g—*gh*, like *dh*, resembles *y*.

h

i

l—*l* seems to sound like *ll*; so *labhran*, I speak; *labhair mi*, I spake; *llabhair mi*.

m—*mh*, sounds like *v*, but more labial than *bh*.

The reader who understands Galic may prove this by comparing the words *lamb* and *labhair*.

n—like *l* seems as if reduplicated.

o

p—*ph* sounds like *f*.

r—like *n* and *l*, seems reduplicated.

s—*sh*, of which *s* is mute, and *h* has its full force.

t—*th*, of which *t* is silent and *h* sounded.

*Example of a Noun of the first Declension, Indefinite,
and of the Masculine Gender.*

Singular.

N. *Moidhach*, a hare.

G. *Moidhaich*, of a hare.

D. *Do mhoidhach*, to a hare.

A. *Moidhach*, a hare.

V. *Mhoidhaich*! O hare!

A. *Le moidhach*, with a hare.

Plural.

Plural.

- N. *Moidhaich*, hares.
- G. *Mhoidhach*, of hares.
- D. *Do mhoidhaich*, to hares.
- A. *Moidhaich*, hares.
- V. *Mhoidhaich ! O hares !*
- A. *Le mhoidhaich*, with hares.

Definitely, or with the Article.

Singular.

- N. *Am moidhach*, the hare.
- G. *A' mhoidhaich*, of the hare.
- D. *Do'n mhoidhach*, to the hare.
- A. *Am moidhach*, the hare.
- V. *O am moidhach ! O the hare !*
- A. *Leis a' mhoidhach*, with the hare.

Plural.

- N. *Na moidhaich*, the hares.
- G. *Nam moidhach*, of the hares.
- D. *Do na moidhaich*, to the hares.
- A. *Na moidhaich*, the hares.
- V. *O na moidhaich ! O the hares !*
- A. *Leis na moidhaich*, with the hares.

The most common terminations of this declension are, *adh*, *ach*, and all patronymicks and gentiles which end in *ach* ; as, *Albanach*, a Scotsman ; *Eir-inach*, an Irishman ; *Muilach*, an Isle of Mull Man ; *Boidach*, a Bute Man ; *Arrunach*, an Arran man ;
Lochlunach,

Lochlunach, a Dane; *Francach*, a Frenchman; *Spainach*, a Spainard; *Feudailtach*, an Italian; *Caimbeulach*, a Campbell; *Stuartach*, a Stuart; *Friosalach*, a Frazer: *Grantach*, a Grant; *Gordanach*, a Gordon; *Donalach*, a Macdonald, &c. In the plural, *Albanaich*, *Eirinaich*, *Muilaich*, *Boidaich*, *Arrunaich*, *Lochlunaich*, *Francaich*, *Spainach*, *Feudailtaich*, *Caimbeulaich*, *Stuartaich*, *Friosalaich*, *Grantach*, *Gordanaich*, *Donalaich*, &c. Scotsmen, Irishmen, Mullmen, Butemen, Arranmen, Danes, French, Spaniards, Italians, Campbells, Stuarts, Frasers, Grants, Gordons, Macdonalds, &c. Some end in *an*; as, *fuaran*, a spring; *fuarain*, springs;—some in *ull*; as *capull*, a mare, *capuil*:—some in *adh*, such as, *cruinuchadh*, a congregation, *cruinuchaidh*; *sioladh*, a syllable, *siolaidh*; *sluagh*, an host, *sloigh*:—and some in *as*; as, *iongantais*, a wonder, *iongantais*; *neual*, a cloud, has *neoil*; *eun*, a bird, *coin*; *cnoc*, a hill, *cnoic*; *mac*, a son, *mic*; *tarbh*, a bull, *tairbh*; *cliabh*, a basket, *cleabh*. Nouns which have their nominative plural the same as their genitive singular, are also of this declension. There are many nouns used by provincialists in the plural of both declensions; such as, *mairt*, or *martha*, cattle, kine; *cuirp* or *corpa*, bodies, &c.

The Rev. Mr Macfarlane, in his translations and psalms, uniformly uses *ibh* in the dative and ablative plural; which I think too much resembles the Irish dialect. *Do na Muilaichibh*, *leis na Caimbeulaichibh*, would have a harsh sound to any provincialist of Scotland.

Of

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Of the Singular Indefinite of both Declensions.

The Genitive singular indefinite is formed by putting an *i* after the last vowel of the nominative ; as, *fuaran*, a spring ; genitive, *fuarain*. But if the noun has *i* in the nominative, the same is the genitive ; as, *cuisle*, a vein ; genitive, *cuisle*, of a vein : *crios*, a girdle ; genitive, *crios*.

Nouns in *iabh* and *iath* change *ia* into *ea* in the genitive, as *sliabh*, a mountain ; genitive *sleabh*, of a mountain : *cliabh*, a basket, the chest or breast ; genitive, *cleabh* : *sgiath*, a wing ; genitive, *sgeath*, of a wing : *Dia*, God ; genitive, *Dea*.

Nouns in *iar* and *ial* form *ei* in the genitive ; as, *cial*, wisdom, *ceil* ; *ciar*, *ceir*. Those in *ean*, *eal*, *eac*, change the diphthong *ea* into *i* in the genitive ; as *ceann*, a head ; genitive, *cinn*, of a head : *meall*, an heap ; genitive, *mill* : *leac*, a slate ; genitive, *lic*.

Monosyllables beginning with an *a* or *o*, change them into *ui* in the genitive ; as *alt*, a joint ; genitive *uilt*, of a joint : *ord*, a hammer ; genitive *uird* : *bonn*, a base or coin ; genitive, *buinn*.

Nouns in *ta*, *de*, *ca*, *pa*, have the genitive like the nominative ; as, *cota*, a coat ; *cloica*, a clock ; *colpa*, the leg ; *plaidè*, a plaid.

Monosyllables having *a*, *o*, or *u* after an initial consonant, change these into *ui* in the genitive ; as *ball*, a ball, or any member of the body, a place ; genitive, *buill* : *moll*, chaff ; genitive, *muill* : *cul*, the back ; genitive, *cuil*. The

The Dative singular is formed from the Nominative, by putting the letter *h* after the initial consonant, and prefixing the sign *do*; as, *moidhach*, a hare; dative, *do mhoidhach*: *cretoir*, an animal; dative, *do chretoir*.

When the Nominative begins with a vowel, *dh* prefixed is the sign of the dative; as *ord*, a hammer; dative, *dh'ord*: *oran*, a song; dative, *dh'oran*.

The Vocative is formed from the genitive, by putting *h* after the initial consonant; as, genitive, *moidhaich*: vocative, *mhoidhaich*; *cretoir*, of an animal; vocative, *chretoir*, O animal!

If the noun begins with a vowel, the vocative is like the genitive; as genitive, *uird*; vocative *uird*: *Eoin*, of John, John's; vocative, *Eoin*, O John!

Of the Plural of the first Declension, indefinitely.

Nouns in *adh*, *ach*, *an*, *ull*, which are the most common terminations of this declension, and some monosyllables, have their nominative plural like the genitive singular; as *cruinuchadh*; genitive, *cruinuchaidh*; nominative plural, *cruinuchaidh*: genitive, *moidhaich*; nominative plural, *moidhaich*: genitive, *fuairin*; nominative plural, *fuairin*; *capuill*, of a mare; nominative plural, *capuill*, mares.

The Genitive has *h* after the initial consonant; as *mhoidhach*, *chruinuchadh*, *fbuaran*, *chapull*.

Do

Do bhrat lan shraddag daimond
*Do bhraon ni foils' air lar *.*

If the Nominative singular begins with a vowel or diphthong, the genitive plural is the same; as *fuaim ord*, the noise of hammers.

The Vocative plural of this declension is the same as the vocative singular; *mhoidhaich*, O hare! *mhoidhaich*, hares!

The Dative is formed by adding the *h* flexion to the nominative plural; *moidhaich*; *do mhoidhaich*.

Of Definites of the first Declension.

The Genitive singular definite of nouns in *adh*, *ach*, &c. of this declension, is formed from the vocative singular indefinite, by putting the article *an* or *a'* before it; as vocative indefinite, *mhoidhaich*; genitive definite, *a' mhoidhaich*, of the hare; *coin*, O bird! *an coin*, of the bird.

But if the noun be of the feminine, *h* is thrown away, and its feminine article put before it; as vocative indefinite, *ghealaich*, O moon! genitive definite, *na gealaich*, of the moon.

Nouns

* Macdonald's *Alt an t-fuair*, a most beautiful Description of a rural Scene.

Nouns beginning with the immutable consonants *l, n, r*, never admit the flexion *h*; as *leabhair*, of a book; definite, *an leabhair*, of the book, &c.

The Dative definite is like the dative indefinite, having the article before it; as, *do mhoidhach*; definite, *do'n mhoidhach*, to the hare. If the noun begins with a *d* or *t*, the *h* is omitted; as, *do'n damh*, *do'n tarbh*.

The Vocative is like the nominative; as, *am moidhach*, *O am moidhach*!

Of the second Declension Indefinite.

Masculine Gender. Singular Number.

- N. *Cretoir*, an animal.
- G. *Cretoir*, of an animal.
- D. *Do chretoir*, to an animal.
- A. *Cretoir*, an animal.
- V. *O! chretoir*, O animal!
- A. *Le cretoir*, with an animal.

Plural.

- N. *Cretoira*, or *cretoiran*, animals.
- G. *Chretoira*, of animals.
- D. *Do chretoira*, to animals.
- A. *Cretoira*, animals.
- V. *O chretoira*! O animals!
- A. *Le cretoira*, with animals.

Definitely.

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Definitely.

Singular.

- N. *An cretoir*, the animal.
- G. *A' chretoir*, of the animal.
- D. *Do'n chretoir*, to the animal.
- A. *An cretoir*, the animal.
- V. *O an cretoir ! O the animal !*
- A. *Leis an chretoir*, with the animal.

Plural.

- N. *Na cretoira*, the animals.
- G. *Nan cretoira*, of the animals.
- D. *Do na cretoira*, to the animals.
- A. *Na cretoira*, the animals.
- V. *O na cretoira ! O the animals !*
- A. *Leis na cretoira*, with the animals.

Indefinitely.

Singular.

- N. *Offag*, a blast.
- G. *Offaig*, of a blast.
- D. *Dh' offag*, to a blast.
- A. *Offag*, a blast.
- V. *Offaig*, O blast !
- A. *Le offag*, with a blast.

Plural.

- N. *Offaga*, blasts.
- G. *Offaga*, of blasts.
- D. *Dh' offaga*, to blasts.
- A. *Offaga*, blasts.

F

V. *Offaiga*;

V. *Offaiga*, O blasts!

A. *Le offaga*, with blasts.

Definitely.

Singular.

N. *An offag*, the blast.

G. *Na h offaig*, of the blast.

D. *Do'n offag*, to the blast.

A. *An offag*, the blast.

V. *O! an offag*, O the blast!

A. *Leis an offag*, with the blast.

Plural.

N. *Na h offaga*, the blasts.

G. *Nan offaga*, of the blasts.

D. *Do na h offaga*, to the blasts.

A. *Na h offagu*, the blasts.

V. *O! n h offaga*, O the blasts!

A. *Leis na h offaga*, with the blasts.

All other nouns, except those noted of the first, are of this declension, the most common terminations of which are these, *ad, aid, air, ar, eir, ir, or*; some in *an*; also *ill, il, os, ath, unt, iu, og, ag, in, ain, airt, ub, uth, is, eis, idh*.

Of Definities of the Second Declension.

So much having been said under the first declension, and the difference of the second being so small, little remains to be observed here; I shall therefore only note a few particulars of the second.

If

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If the Noun be of the feminine gender, the genitive definite is formed from the indefinite, by prefixing the article *na* ; as, *cois*, of a foot ; genitive definite, *na cois*, of the foot. And if the noun feminine begins with a vowel, the letter *h* is prefixed, to shun the hiatus ; thus, *ailne*, beauty ; genitive definite, *na h ailne*, of the beauty : *eagnai*, wisdom ; genitive definite, *na h eagnai*, of the wisdom.

Nouns beginning with the immutable consonants *l*, *n*, *r*, do not admit of the flexion *h* ; so *rinnag*, a star ; genitive, *rinnaig*, of a star ; definite, *na rinnaig*, of the star.

Of the Plural definite of both Declensions.

All nouns of this declension have their nominative plural in *a* or *an* ; and when the word following begins with a vowel, rather in *an* ; so *laoidh*, an hymn, *laoidha*, hymns ; *treud*, a flock, *treuda* ; *ionad*, a place, *ionada* ; *palluin*, a temple or palace, *palluina* ; *dorus*, a door, *doruifa*, contracted *dorfa* ; *nabhaid*, an enemy, *nabhaida*, contracted *naimhda* ; *coinnal*, a candle, *coinnlan*, by elision of the *a* ; *crioch*, an end, or the limits of any thing, *criocha* ; *oigh*, a virgin, *oigha* ; *machair*, a field, *machaira* ; *muc*, a sow, *muca* ; *anam*, a soul, *anama* ; *claidhamh*, a sword, *claidhamha* ; *targaid*, a target, *targaida* ; *lamb*, an hand, *lamha* ; *beannachd*, a blessing, or compliments, *beannachda* ; *trioblaid*, trouble, *triobloda* ; *cloch*, a stone, *clocha* ; *craobh*, a tree, *craobha* ; *carruig*, a rock, *carruiga* ;
piobain,

piobair, a piper, *piobaira*; *fiadhnuis*, a witness, *fiadhnuisfa*; *offag*, a blast, *offaga*; *sguab*, a sheaf, *sguaba*; *uinog*, a window, *uinoga*; *gaoth*, the wind, *gaotha*.

The genitive definite plural of nouns of the first declension is formed by prefixing *nam*, or *nan*, the article, to the nominative singular indefinite: of the second, by prefixing it to its nominative plural, and sometimes the termination is dropt; as, *moidbach*, *nam moidbach*, *cretoira*, *nan cretoira*.

Some Nouns ending in *a* in the singular, change *a* into *icha* or *in* in the plural; as *cota*, a coat, *coticha*, *cotin*; *plaid*, a plaid, *plaidicha*, *plaidin*; *uisge*, has sometimes *uisge*, oftener *uisgicha*; *eige*, a web, *eigicha*; *leine*, a shirt, *leintach*, *leintin*; *sliabh*, a mountain, *sleabhthe*. The terminations *idh*, and *ich*, have *icha*; as, *buanidh*, a reaper, *buanicha*; *ramhich*, a rower, *rambicha*.

Proper Names are thus declined;

N. *Ceantir*, Kintyre.

G. *Chintir*, of Kintyre.

D. *Do Cheantir*, to Kintyre,

A. *Ceantir*, Kintyre.

V. *Chintir*, O Kintyre!

A. *Le Ceantir*, with Kintyre.

N. *Offian*,

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N. *Offian*, Offian.
 G. *Offiain*, of Offian.
 D. *Dh' Offian*, to Offian.
 A. *Offian*, Offian.
 V. *Offiain!* O Offian!
 A. *Le Offian*, with Offian.

N. *Treunmor*, Trenmore.
 G. *Threinnmhoir*, of Trenmore.
 D. *Do Threunmor*, to Trenmore.
 A. *Treunmor*, Trenmore.
 V. *Threinnmhoir!* O Trenmore!
 A. *Le Treunmor*, with Trenmore.

Proper names of places are Feminine.

Irregulars.

Indefinite.

Singular.	Plural.
N. <i>Bean</i> , a woman.	<i>Mnàn</i> , women.
G. <i>Mna</i> , of a woman.	<i>Mhnàn</i> , of women.
D. <i>Do bheàn</i> , do <i>mhnaoi</i> , to a woman.	<i>Domhnán</i> , to women.
A. <i>Bean</i> , a woman.	<i>Mnan</i> , women.
V. <i>Bhean!</i> O woman!	<i>O! mhnán!</i> O women!
A. <i>Le bean</i> , le <i>mnaoi</i> , with a woman.	<i>Le mnán</i> , with women.

Fuill, blood, has *fola* in the genitive; *fecil*, flesh, has *feola*; *dutchich*, a country, *ducha*; and *leaba*, a bed, has *leape*, by way of interchange. *Dutchich* in the plural has *duchan*; *leabe* has *leapucha*; *baile*, a town, has

has *bailte* ; *mile*, a mile, or a thousand, has *milte* ; and *ni*, a thing, has *nithe* ; and *fine*, a nation, family, clan, or tribe, has *finacha* ; *gniomb*, a deed, *gniombha*, and *gniombhara*.

CHAP. II.

Of Adjectives.

AS the flexion that a Noun Substantive undergoes in the singular, is the introduction of an *i* into the termination (if there be more than one syllable), and putting the aspirate *h* after the initial consonant ; the same flexion must the adjective undergo to agree with its substantive. On the concord of adjectives and substantives, the following observations are to be considered :

1st. When the termination of a noun ends in *a* or *an* in the plural, the adjective agreeing with that case, has no *h* aspirate nor flexion in its own termination ; as, *na claidhamha mor*, the broad swords ; *na paisdan beg*, the little children. The same holds good, when any case of nouns of the first declension is changed to *an* or *a* ; as for, *na fuarain*, *na fuara-na*, &c.

2d. The *h* aspirate of the substantive noun is retained by the adjective, and throughout the cases ;
as,

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as, *moidhaich moir*, of a great hare; definite, *a' mhoidhaich mhoir*, of the great hare.

3d. Nouns of the first declension have the *h* flexion in the plural; but never any in termination.

Example of an Adjective and Substantive of the first Declension. Indefinite.

Singular.

- N. *Moidhach mor*, a large hare.
- G. *Moidhaich mor*, of a large hare.
- D. *Do mhoidhach mhor*, to a large hare.
- A. *Moidhach mor*, a large hare.
- V. *Mhoidhaich mhoir*, O large hare!
- A. *Le moidhach mor*, with a large hare.

Plural.

- N. *Moidhaich mhor*, large hares.
- G. *Mhoidhach mhor*, of large hares.
- D. *Do mhoidhaich mhor*, to large hares.
- A. *Moidhaich mhor*, large hares.
- V. *Mhoidhaich mhor*, O large hares!
- A. *Le moidhaich mhor*, with large hares.

Definite.

Singular.

- N. *Am moidhach mor*, the large hare.
- G. *A' mhoidhaich mhoir*, of the large hare.
- D. *Do'n*

- D. *Do'n mhoidhach mhor*, to the large hare.
 A. *Am moidhach mor*, the large hare.
 V. *O am moidhach mor ! O the large hare !*
 A. *Leis a' mhoidhach mhor*, with the large hare.

Plural.

- N. *Na moidhaich mhor*, the large hares.
 G. *Nam moidhach mor*, of the large hares.
 D. *Do na moidhaich mhor*, to the large hares.
 A. *Na moidhaich mhor*, the large hares.
 V. *O na moidhaich mhor ! O the large hares !*
 A. *Leis na moidhaich mhor*, with the large hares.

Examples of the second Declension.

Singular.

- N. *Cretoir maisach*, an handsome animal.
 G. *Cretoir maisaich*, of an handsome animal.
 D. *Do chretoir mhaifach*, to an handsome animal.
 A. *An cretoir maisach*, an handsome animal.
 V. *Chretoir mhaifaich ! O handsome animal !*
 A. *Le cretoir maisach*, with an handsome animal.

Plural.

- N. *Cretoira maisach*, handsome animals.
 G. *Chretoira maisach*, of handsome animals.
 D. *Do chretoira maisach*, to handsome animals.
 A. *Cretoira maisach*, handsome animals.
 V. *Chretoira maisach ! O handsome animals !*
 A. *Le cretoira maisach*, with handsome animals.

Definitely.

Definitely.

Singular.

- N. *An cretoir maisach*, the handsome animal.
- G. *A' chretoir mhaishaich*, of the handsome animal.
- D. *Do'n chretoir mhaishaich*, to the handsome animal.
- A. *An cretoir maisach*, the handsome animal.
- V. *O an cretoir maisach ! O the handsome animal !*
- A. *Leis a' chretoir mhaishaich*, with the handsome animal.

Plural.

- N. *Na cretoira maisach*, the handsome animals.
- G. *Nan cretoira maisach*, of the handsome animals.
- D. *Do na cretoira maisach*, to the handsome animals.
- A. *Na cretoira maisach*, the handsome animals.
- V. *O na cretoira maisach ! O the handsome animals !*
- A. *Leis na cretoira maisach*, with the handsome animals.

A Noun Feminine and an Adjective.

Singular.

- N. *Offag mhor*, a great blast.
- G. *Offaig moir*, of a great blast.
- D. *Dh' offag mhor*, to the great blast.
- A. *Offag mhor*, a great blast.
- V. *Offaig mhoir ! O great blast !*
- A. *Le offag mhor*, with a great blast.

G

Plural.

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Plural.

- N. *Offaga mor*, great blasts.
- G. *Offaga mor*, of great blasts.
- D. *Dh' offaga mor*, to great blasts.
- A. *Offaga mor*, great blasts.
- V. *Offaga mor ! O great blasts !*
- A. *Le offaga mor*, with great blasts.

Definite.

Singular.

- N. *An offag mhor*, the great blast.
- G. *Na h offaig moir*, of the great blast.
- D. *Do'n offag mhor*, to the great blast.
- A. *An offag mhor*, the great blast.
- V. *O an offag mhor ! O the great blast !*
- A. *Leis an offag mhor*, with the great blast.

Plural.

- N. *Na h'offaga mor*, the great blasts.
- G. *Nan offaga mor*, of the great blasts.
- D. *Do na h'offaga mor*, to the great blasts.
- A. *Na h'offaga mor*, the great blasts.
- V. *O na h'offaga mor ! O the great blasts !*
- A. *Leis na h'offaga mor*, with the great blasts.

of

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Of Comparifon.

THERE are three degrees of Comparifon ; the Pofitive, Comparative, and Superlative.

The Comparative is formed from the genitive fingular indefinite of the pofitive ; *i. e.* by making the laft vowel an *i*, and adding *e* to the pofitive ; thus, *laidir*, ftrong ; genitive indefinite, *laidir* ; comparative, *laidire*, ftronger ; *luachmhor*, precious ; genitive indefinite, *luachmhoir* ; comparative, *luachmhoire*, more precious : *dubh*, black ; *duibhe*, blacker : *geal*, white ; comparative, *gile*, whiter. It is refolved by *no*, than, the conjunction.

The Superlative is like the Comparative, and is diftinguifhed only by the words that follow, and are governed by it ; as, *laidire agibh*, the ftrongeft of you ; *luach-mhoire dhin*, the moft precious of us ; *duibhe acca*, blackeft of them ; *gile aginne*, the whitest of us ; *maifiche am measg an t fluaigh*, handfomeft among the people. The particle *ro* put before any adjective is equal to the Englifh *very* or *moft*, the French *tres*, and the Latin *per* ; thus, *ro bheartach*, very or moft rich ; *tres* or *fort riche* ; *perdives* : *ro bhòchd*, very or moft poor ; *bien, tres, or fort pauvre* ; *perpauper*. Note, that neither the comparative nor the fuperlative undergo any change by flection.

Irregulars.

Irregulars.

Positive.	Comparative.	Superlative.
<i>Maith</i> , Good,	<i>fearr</i> , better,	<i>fearr</i> (or) <i>ro mhaith</i> , best.
<i>Olc</i> , Evil,	<i>meafé</i> , worse,	<i>meafé</i> , <i>ro olc</i> , worst.
<i>Mór</i> , Great,	<i>moa</i> , greater,	<i>moa</i> (or) <i>ro mhor</i> . greatest, most great.
<i>Beg</i> , Little,	<i>lughe</i> , less,	<i>lughe</i> , ¹ <i>ro bheg</i> . least, very little.
<i>Gairrid</i> , Short,	<i>giurra</i> , shorter,	<i>giurra</i> , <i>ro ghairrid</i> . shortest.
<i>Leathan</i> , Broad,	<i>leatha</i> , broader,	<i>leatha</i> , <i>ro leathan</i> . broadest,

C H A P. III.

Of Pronouns.

AS the Prepositions that generally govern different cases are so united with the simple pronouns (though still their composition may be seen), I think it most proper to write them as one word, without any mark of contraction,

Singular.

Singular.

- N. *Mi, mise*, I.
 G. *Mo*, of me, my.
 D. *Dhamh*, to me ; *dhambse*, to me, myself.
 A. *Me*, me.
 V. _____

- A. *Leam*, with me ; *uam*, from me ; *annam*, in me ; *agam*, with, or at me ; *assam*, out of, or from me ; *dhim*, from off me ; *chugam*, to me ; *marrtum*, with me ; *tharum*, over me ; *orm*, upon me.

Plural.

- N. *Sinn*, we ; *sinne*, we ourselves ; (*nosmet.*)
 G. *Ar*, of us, our. It has *ne* added to the *ac-*
 cording substantive ; as, *ar cretoira-ne*, &c.
 D. *Dhuin*, *dhuine*, to us.
 A. *Sinn*, *sinne*, us.
 V. _____

- A. *Lein*, *leinne*, with us ; *uain*, *uaine*, from us ;
annin, *annine*, in us ; *agin*, *aginne*, with us,
 in our possession ; *assin*, *assine*, out of, or
 from us ; *dhinne*, from off us : *chugin*, to
 us ; *marrin*, with us ; *tharin*, over us.

Note, that *fein* and *se*, when added to the simple pronoun or substantive, are equivalent to the Latin *met*, *metipso*, the French *propre*, or English *self*, *selves* ; as, *mo lamh-sa*, my hand ; *mo lamh fein*, my own hand ; *mi fein*, myself.

Singular.

Singular.

- N. *Tu*, thou ; *túsa*, thou, thyself.
 G. *Do*, of thee, thy.
 D. *Dhuit*, to thee.
 A. *Thu*, thee.
 V. *Thusa* ! O thou !
 A. *Leat*, with thee ; *uait*, pronounced *vuaít*, from thee ; *anhad*, in thee ; *agad*, at, or with, or in the possession of thee ; *áffad*, out of, or from thee ; *dhíot*, from off thee ; *chugad*, to you ; *marriud*, with you ; *tharad*, over thee ; *ort*, on thee.

Plural.

- N. *Sibh*, *ibh*, ye ; *sibhse*, (*vosmet.*)
 G. *Bhar*, of you, your.
 D. *Dhuibh*, *dhuibhse*, to you.
 A. *Sibh*, *sibhse*, you.
 V. *O sibhse* ! O ye or you !
 A. *Leibh*, *leibhse*, with you ; *naibh*, *uaibhse*, pronounced *vuaibhse*, from you ; *annaibh*, in you ; *agibh*, at, or with, or in the possession of you ; *asibh*, out of you ; *dhíbh*, from off you ; *chugibh*, to you ; *marribh*, with you ; *tharibh*, over you.

Singular:

Singular.

N. *E*, or *eifin*, *i*, *ife*, he or she.

G. *A*, *a*, of him, of it, of her, or his, its, her ; it writes *fe* after its concordant substantive.

D. *Dh'a*, *dhasan*, *dhi*, *dhife*, to him, it, to her.

A. *E*, *eifin*, *i*, *ife*, he, it, her.

V. ———

A. *Leis*, *leifan*, *lea*, *leafe*, with him, it, her ;
uaidhe, *uaiche*, from him, her ; *aige*, *aice*,
 at, or with, or in the possession of him or
 her, it ; *annsan*, in him, in thee, in it ;
inte, in her, it ; *as*, out of him, it ; *aifde*,
 out of her ; *dhe*, *dhi*, from off him, her ;
chuige, to him, it ; *chuicca*, to her ; *marris*,
 with him, it ; *marria*, with her ; *tharis*, o-
 ver him, it ; *thairte*, over her ; *air*, on him ;
urra, on her.

Plural.

N. *Iad*, *iad*, *idfe*, they.

G. *An*, *an*, their ; it writes *fe* after the following
 substantive.

D. *Dhoibh*, *dhoibh*, *dhoibbfe*, to them.

A. *Iad*, *iad*, *iadfe*, them.

V. ———

A. *Leo*, *leofan*, with them ; *uatha*, from them ;
afda, out of them ; *annta*, in them ; *ac*, of
 them ; *acca*, at, or with, or in the possession
 of them ; *dhiu*, of them, off them ; *chucca*,
 to

to them; *marriu*, with them; *tharta*, over them.

Singular.

N. *Co ? cia ? ciod ?* who? which? what?

G. *Cho ?* whose?

D. *Co dba ?* to whom?

A. *Co ?* which? what?

V. _____

A. *Co leis ?* with whom, what? whose? *co uaidh ?* from whom? *co ann ?* in whom, which, what? *co aig ?* with whom? or at, or in whose possession? *co dbeth ?* from off whom?

The-Plural is the same.

A, the relative who, that.

N. *A*, who, that.

G. _____

D. *Do a' do*, to which, to whom.

A. *A*, whom, which.

V. _____

A. *Leis a, ler*, with whom, which; *af a*, out of whom, which; *ann a*, in whom, which; *uaidh a*, from whom, which; *aig a*, with whom, at whom, in whose possession: *Uaidh*, I think, might be wrote *o* when it is not joined to the pronoun, as in *uait*; thus, *o an duine*, from the man, is better and easier read than *uadh an duine*.

So

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So, this, is equivalent to *hic* in Latin; and *sin*, he, that, to *ille*, *iste*, indeclinable. *Ud*, or *od*, is somewhat relative, and is, in other respects, exactly what *la* is in French, and *there* among cockneys; for we say *an tigh od*, that there house; *cette maison la*; *egin*, some; *eile*, other; *cheudna*, same; *sa bith*, soever, are put after pronouns and substantives; *as*, *co sa bith*, whosoever; *duine eile*, another man; *an duine ceudna*, the same man.—*Gach*, every; *gach uile*, contracted *chuile*, all, every, are put before the substantive. *Gach uile* requires the *h* flexion in the substantive following; *gach uile dhuine*, every man, all men.

Ti, he, the man who, whosoever, is used thus; *an ti dhiarras gheibh*, he that seeketh shall find.

Though the Prepositions with which *chuige*, *chuica*, *chucca*, are compounded, and seem to be of the dative, they, nevertheless, when separate, govern the genitive.

C H A P. IV.

Of Verbs.

VERBS have two Voices, the Active and Passive.—There is scarcely any change of person in either number, that being almost always immediately discovered by the nominal or pronominal

H

nom.

nominative following the verb, whether regularly formed, or by the auxiliary verb and the participle ; as, *chruinich mi*, I gathered ; *chruinich thu*, thou gatheredst ; *chruinich e*, he gathered, &c. or *bha mi (ag) cruinuchadh*, I gathered, or was gathering ; *bha thu (ag) cruimuchadh*, thou wast gathering, &c.

In a Gaelic verb, what the Latins call the Gerund or Substantive derived from the verb, is the principal part from which the other tenses are formed and modified.

In the flexion or conjugation of a verb, particles, the auxiliary verb *to be*, the aspirate after the initial consonant, and now and then a change of termination, form differently the different tenses. In order to decline a verb, after having the gerund or substantive, or the name of the action before it relates to person, time, or modification, the present participle is formed by putting *ag* before the radix, which always governs the genitive in discourse, and has no change in gender : so from *cruinuchadh*, a collecting or gathering together, is formed (*ag*) *cruinuchadh*, the present participle. *Ag* is more elegantly written before participles beginning with a vowel ; as, *ag iarraidh*, seeking.

To form the Infinitive, decline the radix as a substantive, as far as the dative case, which is the infinitive present ; there is no other tense of this mood :
thus,

thus, *cruinuchadh*, the radix or gerund, signifies a gathering together, or assembly. The dative of which is *do chruinuchadh*, to gather or assemble. But when the verb begins with a vowel, the infinitive is formed thus; as, *orduchadh*, commanding, ordering; dative, *dh' orduchadh*, the infinitive, to command.

There are two participles perfect : the first is of some use in the active, but more in the passive. The one is formed by putting the preposition *air* instead of *ag*, as (*ag*) *cruinuchadh*, assembling; *air cruinuchadh*, assembled. It receives genders thus : For the masculine it assumes the aspirate *h* and puts *a*, the genitive of the person, between it and the preposition *air* ; as, *air a chruinuchadh*, he assembled ; Latin, *congregatus* ; for the feminine it assumes only the possessive pronoun *a*, which is the genitive feminine of *se, i* ; as, *air a cruinuchadh*, she assembled, *congregata*. The *a*, however, is often lost when the verb begins with a vowel ; as, *air orduchadh*, he assembled, for *air a orduchadh*. In the feminine the euphonic *h* is prefixed ; as, *air a h orduchadh*.

In discourse, this participle governs the genitive of any of the possessive pronouns put between the *air* and the verb, and the genitive of a noun when put after it ; as, *tha mi air mo threoruchadh*, I am directed ; *air treoruchadh an duine*, directed the man. When the dative is put after it, it translates the ablative absolute of the Latins ; as, *air treoruchadh dhanph*,

dhamb, I having directed; *air eirachd*, or *cirigh*,
do'n ghrian, the sun having risen.

The other Participle is formed from the radix, by changing its last syllable into *te*; thus, *treoruchadh*, directing; *treoruichte*, directed; *cruinuchadh*, assembling together; *cruinichte*, assembled.

The present, the past, and the future tenses only are formed regularly; but the auxiliary *tha*, I am, in conjunction with the participle, gives rise to the imperfect, perfect definite, and pluperfect.

Though some say a language has only as many tenses as are regularly formed without the auxiliary, yet I am of opinion, a verb cannot be better conjugated than by stating it in all its different times of action whatsoever; on this account, therefore, in order to ascertain the different ways of speaking relative to action in the Galic, and at once to shew a verb so arranged into moods and tenses, by which every possible disposition of the Galic verbs, so various in their moods and tenses, may be resolved; I am of necessity obliged to introduce, perhaps, an unusual number of moods,

As the different particles of conjunction and adverb contribute to the variety of moods in this language, I shall endeavour to shew the modes of them in separate classes. These I will denominatively call, Indicative, Interrogative, Responsive, Conditional, Negative,

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gative, Subjunctive, Optative, Imperative, and Infinitive.

A language modifies a verb so many different ways, either by a change of termination, or the assistance of auxiliaries, and the influence of different particles. The Galic moods are, however, reducible to these :

The Indicative, which at the same time serves as Responsive; and as Conditional, by putting the conditional particles *ma*, if; *nuair*, when; *anra*, when, &c. before it,

The Subjunctive, which, with the particle *an* before it, serves as interrogative, and as the negative, which takes the particle of negation *cho an*, *cho*, or that of the Irish dialect, *ni an*, no, not, before it, and *cho do* before the past tense, and the particles *chum agus go*, to the end that, &c.

The Optative has an imperfect and some past tenses peculiar to itself, with the particle *nach*, *utinam*, I wish that, O that ! This mood and its most common tenses may be seen in that most beautiful text, in this language peculiarly pathetic : *O! nach ro iad gliù, nach tuigadh iad so, nach cuimhnadh iad an crìoch dheirannach*. " O! that they were wise, that they understood this, that they would consider their latter end ! " There is also the imperative and the infinitive. The following is an example of a regular verb :

ACTIVE

ACTIVE VOICE,

Indicative Mood.

Comprehending the Responsive and Conditional; the particles of this mood are only the conditional *ma*, if.

Present Tense.

Cruinucham, I assemble.
Cruinuchidh thu, thou assemblest.
Cruinuchidh e, he assembleth.
Cruinuchidh sinn, we assemble.
Cruinuchidh sibh, ye assemble.
Cruinuchidh iad, they assemble.

Or,

Ata, or *tha mi (ag) cruinuchadh*, I am assembling.
Tha thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou art assembling.
Tha e (ag) cruinuchadh, he is assembling.
Tha sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we are assembling.
Tha sibh (ag) cruinuchadh, ye are assembling.
Tha iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they are assembling.

Bha

Subjunctive Mood.

Comprehending the Interrogative, which prefixes the particle *an* ; the Negative, which prefixes *cho, cho an*, or the Irish *ni an, ni* no, not ; and other subjunctive particles, *chum agus gu*, to the end that ; *ionas gur*, inſomuch that ; *gu*, that, &c.

Present Tenſe.

Cruinich mi, I may or can aſſemble.

Cruinich thu, thou mayeſt or canſt aſſemble.

Cruinich e, he may or can aſſemble.

Cruinich ſinn, we may or can aſſemble.

Cruinich ſibh, ye may or can aſſemble.

Cruinich iad, they may or can aſſemble.

Or,

Bheil mi (ag) cruinuchadh, I may or can be aſſembling.

Bheil thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou mayeſt or canſt be aſſembling.

Bheil e (ag) cruinuchadh, he may or can be aſſembling.

Bheil ſinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we may or can be aſſembling.

Bheil ſibh (ag) cruinuchadh, ye may or can be aſſembling.

Bheil iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they may or can be aſſembling.

Indicative Mood continued.

Imperfect.

Bha mi (ag) cruinuchadh, I was assembling.
Bha thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou wast assembling.
Bha e (ag) cruinuchadh, he was assembling.
Bha sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we were assembling.
Bha sibh (ag) cruinuchadh, ye were assembling.
Bha iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they were assembling.

Perfect.

Chruinich mi, I assembled.
Chruinich thu, thou assembledst.
Chruinich e, he assembled.
Chruinich sinn, we assembled.
Chruinich sibh, ye assembled.
Chruinich iad, they assembled.

Perfect Definite.

Tha mi air cruinuchadh, I have assembled.
Tha thu air cruinuchadh, thou hast assembled.
Tha e air cruinuchadh, he has assembled.
Tha sinn air cruinuchadh, we have assembled.
Tha sibh air cruinuchadh, ye have assembled.
Tha iad air cruinuchadh, they have assembled.

Bha

Subjunctive Mood continued.

Imperfect.

- Ro mi (ag) cruinuchadh*, I was or have been assembling.
Ro thu (ag) cruinuchadh, thou wast or hast been assembling.
Ro e (ag) cruinuchadh, he was assembling.
Ro sinn (ag) cruinuchadh, we were, or have been assembling.
Ro sibh (ag) cruinuchadh, ye were assembling.
Ro iad (ag) cruinuchadh, they were assembling.

Perfect.

- Do chruinich mi*, I assembled.
Do chruinich thu, thou assembledst.
Do chruinich e, he assembled.
Do chruinich sinn, we assembled.
Do chruinich sibh, ye assembled.
Do chruinich iad, they assembled.

Perfect Definite.

- Bheil mi air cruinuchadh*, I have assembled.
Bheil thu air cruinuchadh, thou hast assembled.
Bheil e air cruinuchadh, he has assembled.
Bheil sinn air cruinuchadh, we have assembled.
Bheil sibh air cruinuchadh, ye have assembled.
Bheil iad air cruinuchadh, they have assembled.

I

Ro

*Indicative Mood continued.***Pluperfect.***Bha mi air cruinuchadh, I had assembled.**Bha thu air cruinuchadh, thou hadst assembled.**Bha e air cruinuchadh, he had assembled.**Bha sinn air cruinuchadh, we had assembled.**Bha sibh air cruinuchadh, ye had assembled.**Bha iad air cruinuchadh, they had assembled.***Future.***Cruinuchidh mi, I shall or will assemble.**Cruinuchidh thu, thou shalt or wilt assemble.**Cruinuchidh e, he shall or will assemble.**Cruinuchidh sinn, we shall or will assemble.**Cruinuchidh sibh, ye shall or will assemble.**Cruinuchidh iad, they shall or will assemble.***Future Negative, with the Particle cho.***Cho chruinich mi, I will not assemble.**Cho chruinich thu, thou wilt not assemble.**Cho chruinich e, he will not assemble.**Cho chruinich sinn, we will not assemble.**Cho chruinich sibh, ye will not assemble.**Cho chruinich iad, they will not assemble.*

Subjunctive Mood continued,

Pluperfect.

Rò mi air cruinuchadh, I had assembled.
Rò tu air cruinuchadh, thou hadst assembled.
Rò e air cruinuchadh, he had assembled.
Rò e air cruinuchadh, we had assembled.
Rò sibh air cruinuchadh, ye had assembled.
Rò iad air cruinuchadh, they had assembled.

Future.

Chruinichas mi, I shall have assembled, or shall or
 will assemble.
Chruinichas thu, thou shalt have assembled.
Chruinichas e, he shall have assembled.
Chruinichas sinn, we shall have assembled.
Chruinichas sibh, ye shall have assembled.
Chruinichas iad, they shall have assembled.

Future Interrogative, with the Particle *an*.

An cruinich mi, shall or will I assemble?
An cruinich thu, shalt or wilt thou assemble?
An cruinich e, shall or will he assemble?
An cruinich sinn, shall or will we assemble?
An cruinich sibh, shall or will ye assemble?
An cruinich iad, shall or will they assemble?

Cruinich

*Imperative.**Cruinich*, assemble thou.*Cruinichadh e*, let him assemble.*Cruinichamid*, let us assemble.*Cruinichibh*, *cruinichibh-se*, assemble ye.*Cruinichadh iad*, let them assemble.*Infinitive.**Chruinuchadh*, to assemble.*Participles.*Pres. (*Ag*) *cruinuchadh*, assembling.Perf. *Air cruinuchadh*, assembled.Fut. *Re cruinuchadh*, about to assemble, assembling.

The Optative Mood has only this Imperfect peculiar
to itself.

Chruinichin, I would assemble.*Chruinichadh tu*, thou wouldst assemble.*Chruinichadh e*, he would assemble.*Chruinichamid*, we would assemble.*Chruinichadh sibh*, ye would assemble.*Chruinichadh iad*, they would assemble.

The

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The Optative Particles are also put before the tenses of the Subjunctive Mood.

PASSIVE

PASSIVE VOICE.

Indicative Mood.

Present Tense.

Tha mi cruinichte, (or) air mo cruinuchadh, I am assembled.

Tha thu cruinichte, (or) air do cruinuchadh, thou art assembled.

*Tha e, (or) i, cruinichte, (or) air a } he is assembled.
chruinuchadh, Masc. air a }
cruinuchadh, Fem.*

Tha sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinuchadh, we are assembled.

Tha sibh air bhar cruinuchadh, (or) cruinichte, ye are assembled.

Tha iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinuchadh, they are assembled.

Imperfect.

Bha mi cruinichte, (or) air mo chruinuchadh, I was assembled.

Bha thu cruinichte, (or) air do chruinuchadh, thou wast assembled.

*Bha e cruinichte, (or) Masc. air } he was assembled.
a chruinuchadh, (or) Fem. air }
a cruinuchadh,*

Bha

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PASSIVE VOICE.

Subjunctive Mood.

Present Tense.

Bheil mi cruinichte, (or) air mo chruinuchadh, I am assembled.

Bheil thu cruinichte, (or) air do chruinuchadh, thou art assembled.

*Bheil e cruinichte, (or) air a chru-
inuchadh, Masc. (or) air a cru-
inuchadh, Fem. } he is assembled.*

Bheil sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinuchadh, we are assembled.

Bheil sibh cruinichte, (or) air bhar cruinuchadh, ye are assembled.

Bheil iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinuchadh, they are assembled.

Imperfect.

Ro mi cruinichte, (or) air mo chruinuchadh, I was assembled.

Ro thu air do chruinuchadh, (or) cruinichte, thou wast assembled.

*Ro e cruinichte, (or) air a chru-
inuchadh, Masc. air a cru-
inuchadh, Fem. } he was assembled.*

Ro

Indicative Mood continued.

Bha sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinuchadh, we were assembled.

Bha sibh cruinichte, (or) air bhar cruinuchadh, ye were assembled.

Bha iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinuchadh, they were assembled.

Perfect.

Chruinichadh mi, I was, or have been assembled.

Chruinichadh thu, thou hast been assembled.

Chruinichadh e, he has been assembled.

Chruinichadh sinn, we have been assembled.

Chruinichadh sibh, ye have been assembled.

Chruinichadh iad, they have been assembled.

Future.

Chruinichar mi, I shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar thu, thou shalt or wilt be assembled.

Chruinichar e, he shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar sinn, we shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar sibh, ye shall or will be assembled.

Chruinichar iad, they shall or will be assembled.

Subjunctive Mood continued.

Ro sinn cruinichte, (or) air ar cruinuchadh, we were assembled.

Ro sibh cruinichte, (or) air bhar cruinuchadh, ye were assembled.

Ro iad cruinichte, (or) air an cruinuchadh, they were assembled.

Perfect.

Do chruinichadh mi, I have been assembled.

Do chruinichadh thu, thou hast been assembled.

Do chruinichadh e, he has been assembled.

Do chruinichadh sinn, we have been assembled.

Do chruinichadh sibh, ye have been assembled.

Do chruinichadh iad, they have been assembled.

Future.

Cruinichar mi, I shall be assembled.

Cruinichar thu, thou shalt be assembled.

Cruinichar e, he shall be assembled.

Cruinichar sinn, we shall be assembled.

Cruinichar sibh, ye shall be assembled.

Cruinichar iad, they shall be assembled.

K*Optative.*

*Optative.**Imperfect.*

Chruinichtadh mⁱ, I would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh thu, thou wouldst be assembled.

Chruinichtadh e, he would be assembled.

Chruinichtamid, we would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh sibh, ye would be assembled.

Chruinichtadh iad, they would be assembled.

Imperative.

Bith cruinichte, be thou assembled.

Bithadh e cruinichte, let him be assembled.

Bithamid cruinichte, let us be assembled.

Bithibh cruinichte, be ye assembled.

Bithadh iad cruinichte, (or) *air an chruinichadh*, let them, &c.

Infinitive.

Pref. *Bhith cruinichte*, (or) *air a chruinichadh*, to be assembled.

Participle.

Perf. *Cruinichte*, (or) *air a chruinichadh*, assembled.

Fut. *Re a chruinichadh*, to be assembled.

The

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The Auxiliary *ata*, (or) *tha*, I am.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Present.

Ata, (or) *tha mi*, I am.

Bheil mi, I am.

Tha thu, thou art.

Bheil thu, thou art.

Tha e, he is.

Bheil e, he is.

Tha sinn, we are.

Bheil sinn, we are.

Tha sibh, ye are.

Bheil sibh, ye are.

Tha iad, they are.

Bheil iad, they are.

The following present is also used, but with this difference, that the former are always followed by adjectives or the participles of verbs ; as, *An bheil thu bear tach*, art thou rich? The Indicative answers *tha*, I am ; or if negatively, *cho n bheil*, or, *am bheil thu cruinichte*, art thou assembled or met? answer, *tha*, &c. but this is followed by a noun ; as, *an tu-se an duine*, art thou the man? the Indicative answers *is mi* ; if negatively, *cho mi*, *cho tu*, &c.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

2d Present.

2d Present.

Is mi, I am.

An mi, am I, is it I?

Is tu, thou art.

An tu, art thou? &c.

Is e, he, it, is.

An e, is he?

Is sinn, we are.

An sinn, are we?

Is sibh, ye are.

An sibh, are ye?

Is iad, they are.

An iad, are they?

Perfect.

Perfect.

Bha mi, I was, or have
been.

Bha thu, thou wast.

Bha e, he was.

Bha sinn, we were.

Bha sibh, ye were.

Bha iad, they were.

Perfect.

Ro mi, I was or have
been.

Ro thu, thou wast.

Ro e, he was.

Ro sinn, we were.

Ro sibh, ye were.

Ro iad, they were.

The following 2d Perfect is used after the same
manner as the 2d Present Tense.

Indicative.

Bu mi, I was, it was I.

Bu tu, thou wast, it was
you.

B' e, it was he, it was,

Bu sinn, we were.

Bu sibh, ye were.

B' iad, they were.

Subjunctive.

Bu mi, I was, was it?

Bu tu, thou wast.

B' e, he was, was it? was
he?

Bu sinn, we were, were
we?

Bu sibh, ye were, were
ye?

B' iad, they were, were
they?

Future.

Bithidh mi, I shall or will
be.

Bithidh thu, thou shalt be.

Bithidh e, he shall be.

Future.

Bhithas mi, I shall be.

Bhithas tu, thou shalt be.

Bhithas e, he shall be.

Bitbidh

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Bithidh sinn, we shall be. *Bhithas sinn*, we shall be.
Bithidh sibh, ye shall be. *Bhithas sibh*, ye shall be.
Bithidh iad, they shall be. *Bhithas iad*, they shall be.

The Future Negative,
with the particle *cho*,
not.

The Future Interroga-
tive with the particle
am.

Cho *bhith mi*, I shall not.

Am *bith mi*, shall I be ?

Cho *bhith thu*, thou shalt
not be.

Am *bith thu*, shalt thou
be ?

Cho *bhith e*, he shall not
be.

Am *bith e*, shall he be ?

Cho *bhith sinn*, we shall
not be.

Am *bith sinn*, shall we be ?

Am *bith sibh*, shall ye be ?

Cho *bhith sibh*, ye shall
not be.

Am *bith iad*, shall they
be ?

Cho *bhith iad*, they shall
not be.

Optative Imperfect.

Bhithin, I would be.

Bhithadh tu, thou wouldst be.

Bhithadh e, he would be.

Bhithamid, we would be.

Bhithadh sibh, ye would be.

Bhithadh iad, they would be.

Imperative.

Bith thu, be thou.

Bithadh e, let him be.

Bithamid, let us be.

Bithibh,

Bithibh, be ye.

Bithadh iad, let them be.

Infinitive.

Bhith, to be.

Participle.

Perf. *Air bhith*, being, having been.

Fut. *Re-bith*, to be, about to be, to come.

Verbs beginning with vowels or diphthongs, or with *f*, have *dh* in the past tenses ; as *eisdam*, I hearken ; *dh'eisd mi*, I hearkened ; with an apostrophe after the *dh'*. In verbs beginning with *f*, however, the *f* is put between the *d* and *h*. The *dh* retains its wonted force and sound ; thus, *fosgalam*, I open ; *dfhosgal*, I opened, is read as *dh'ofgal*.

Example of the First Person of every Tense of a Verb beginning with a vowel.

<i>Ind.</i>	<i>Subj.</i>
Pref. <i>Orduicham</i> ,	<i>Orduich mi.</i>
<i>Tha mi ag orduchadh.</i>	<i>Bheil mi ag orduchadh.</i>

<i>Imp.</i>	<i>Opt. Imp.</i>	<i>Imp.</i>
<i>Bha mi ag orduchadh.</i>	<i>Db'orduichin.</i>	<i>Rom i ag orduchadh.</i>

<i>Perfect.</i>	<i>Perfect.</i>
<i>Db'orduich mi.</i>	<i>D'orduich mi.</i>

Perf.

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<p>Perf. Def. <i>Tha mi air orduchadh.</i></p> <p>Plup. <i>Bha mi air orduchadh.</i></p> <p>Fut. <i>Orduichidh mi.</i></p> <p>Fut. Negat. <i>Cho'n orduich mi.</i></p>	<p>Perf. Def. <i>Bheil mi ar orduchadh.</i></p> <p>Plup. <i>Ro mi air orduchadh.</i></p> <p>Fut. <i>Orduichas mi.</i></p> <p>Fut. Interr. <i>An orduich mi.</i></p>
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Infinitive.

Pres. *Dh'orduichadh.*

Participles.

Pres.	<i>Ag orduchadh.</i>
Perf. Aft.	<i>Air orduchadh.</i>
Fut.	<i>Re orduchadh.</i>

Imperative.

Orduich, orduichadh e.
Orduichamid, orduichibh.
Orduichadh iad.

Examples of Irregular Verbs.

Indicative.

Present.

Feudam, I am able.
Feuidh thu, thou art able.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Feud mi, I am able.
Feud thu, thou art able.
Feuidh

<i>Feudidh e</i> , he is able.	<i>Feud e</i> , he is able.
<i>Feuidigh sinn</i> , we are able.	<i>Feud sinn</i> , we are able.
<i>Feudidh sibh</i> , ye are able.	<i>Feud sibh</i> , ye are able.
<i>Feudidh iad</i> , they are able.	<i>Feud iad</i> , they are able.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Past.

Past.

<i>Dfheud mi</i> , I was able.	<i>D'fheud mi</i> , I was able.
<i>Dfheud thu</i> , thou wast able.	<i>D'fheud thu</i> , thou wast able.
<i>Dfheud e</i> , he was able.	<i>D'fheud e</i> , he was able.
<i>Dfheud sinn</i> , we were able.	<i>D'fheud sinn</i> , we were able.
<i>Dfheud sibh</i> , ye were able.	<i>D'fheud sibh</i> , ye were able.
<i>Dfheud iad</i> , they were able.	<i>D'fheud iad</i> , they were able.

Future.

Future.

<i>Feudidh mi</i> , I shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas mi</i> , I shall be able.
<i>Feudidh thu</i> , thou shalt be able.	<i>Dfheudas thu</i> , thou shalt be able.
<i>Feudidh e</i> , he shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas e</i> , he shall be able.
<i>Feudidh sinn</i> , we shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas sinn</i> , we shall be able.
<i>Feudidh sibh</i> , ye shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas sibh</i> , ye shall be able.
<i>Feudidh iad</i> , they shall be able.	<i>Dfheudas iad</i> , they shall be able.

Optative.

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Optative.

Imperfect.

Dfheudin, I might or could.
Dfheudadh tu, thou couldst.
Dfheudadh e, he could.
Dfheudamid, we might or could.
Dfheudadh sibh, ye might or could.
Dfheudadh iad, they might or could.

[The rest of the Tenses wanting.]

Indicative.

Present.

Deanam, I do or make.
Deanidh thu, thou dost.
Deanidh e, he doth.
Deanidh sinn, we do.
Deanidh sibh, ye do.
Deanidh iad, they do.

Perf. Def.

Bha mi air deanamh.

Past.

Rinn mi, I have done.
Rinn thu, thou hast done.
Rinn e, he hath done.
Rinn sinn, we have done.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Dean mi, I do.
Dean thu, thou dost.
Dean e, he doth.
Dean sinn, we do.
Dean sibh, ye do.
Dean iad, they do.

Perf. Def.

Ro thu air deanamh.

Past.

Do rinn mi, I have done.
Do rinn thu, thou hast done.
Do rinn e, he hath done.
Do rinn sinn, we have done.

L

Rinn

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Rinn sibh, ye have done. Do *rinn sinn*, we have
Rinn iad, they have done. done.

Do *rinn sibh*, ye have
done.

Do *rinn iad*, they have
done.

Future.

Deanidh, (or) *ni mi*, I *Dheanas mi*, I shall do.
shall do. *Dheanas thu*, thou shalt

Deanidh, (or) *ni thu*, do.
thou shalt do. *Dheanas e*, he shall do.

Deanidh, (or) *ni e*, he *Dheanas sinn*, we shall do;
shall do. *Dheanas sibh*, ye shall do.

Deanidh, *ni sinn*, we shall *Dheanas iad*, they shall
do. do.

Deanidh, *ni sibh*, ye shall
do.

Deanidh, *ni iad*, they shall
do.

Future.

Optative.

Imperfect.

Dheanin, I would make.

Dheanadh tu, thou wouldst make.

Dheanadh e, he would make.

Dheanamid, we would make.

Dheanadh sibh, ye would make.

Dheanadh iad, they would make.

Imperative.

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Imperative.

Dean, do thou.

Deanadh e, let him do.

Deanamid, let us do.

Deanibh, do ye.

Deanadh iad, let them do.

Infinitive.

Present. *Dheanadh, Dheanamh*, to do.

Participles.

Present. (*Ag*) *deanamh*, doing.

Perf. Act. *Air deanamh*, having done.

Future. *Re deanamh*, about to do.

P A S S I V E.

Indicative.

Present.

Tha mi deante, I am made.

Tha thu deante, thou art made.

Tha e deante, he is made.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Bheil mi deante, I am made.

Bheil thu deante, thou art made.

Bheil e deante, he is made.

Tha

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<i>Tha sinn deante</i> , we are made.	<i>Bheil sinn deante</i> , we are made.
<i>Tha sibh deante</i> , ye are made.	<i>Bheil sibh deante</i> , ye are made.
<i>Tha iad deante</i> , (or) <i>air an deanamh</i> , they are made.	<i>Bheil iad deante</i> , (or) <i>air an deanamh</i> , they are made.

Imperfect.

<i>Bha mi deante</i> , I was made.	<i>Ro mi deante</i> , I was made.
<i>Bha thu deante</i> , thou wast made.	<i>Ro thu deante</i> , thou wast made.
<i>Bha e deante</i> , he was made.	<i>Ro e deante</i> , he was made.
<i>Bha sinn deante</i> , we were made.	<i>Ro sinn deante</i> , we were made.
<i>Bha sibh deante</i> , ye were made.	<i>Ro sibh deante</i> , ye were made.
<i>Bha iad deante</i> , (or) <i>air an deanamh</i> , they were made.	<i>Ro iad deante</i> , (or) <i>air an deanamh</i> , they were made.

Imperfect.

Perfect.

<i>Rinnadh mi</i> , I was made.	<i>Dorinnadh mi</i> , I was made.
<i>Rinnadh thu</i> , thou wast made.	<i>Do rinnadh thu</i> , thou wast made.
<i>Rinnadh e</i> , he was made.	<i>Dorinnadh e</i> , he was made.
<i>Rinnadh sinn</i> , we were made.	<i>Do rinnadh sinn</i> , we were made.
<i>Rinnadh sibh</i> , ye were made.	<i>Do rinnadh sibh</i> , ye were made.

Perfect.

Rinnadh

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<i>Rinnadh iad</i> , they were made.	<i>Do rinnadh iad</i> , they were made.
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Future.	Future.
<i>Nitar mi</i> , I shall be made.	<i>Deantar mi</i> , I shall be made.
<i>Nitar thu</i> , thou shalt be made.	<i>Deantar thu</i> , thou shalt be made.
<i>Nitar e</i> , he shall be made.	<i>Deantar e</i> , he shall be made.
<i>Nitar sinn</i> , we shall be made.	<i>Deantar sinn</i> , we shall be made.
<i>Nitar sibh</i> , ye shall be made.	<i>Deantar sibh</i> , ye shall be made.
<i>Nitar iad</i> , they shall be made.	<i>Deantar iad</i> , they shall be made.

Imperative.

Bith deante, (or) *air do dheanamh*, be thou made.
Bithadh e deante, let him be made.
Bithamid deante, let us be made.
Bithibh deante, be ye made.
Bithadh iad deante, let them be made.

Infinitive.

Bhith deante, (or) *air a dheanamh*, to be made.

Participles.

Perfect. *Deante*, (or) *air a dheanamh*, done.
 Future. *Re a dheanamh*, to be done.

Optative.

*Optative.**Imperfect.*

Dheantadh mi, I would be done.
Dheantadh thu, thou wouldst be done.
Dheantadh e, he would be done.
Dheantadh sinn, we would be done.
Dheantadh sibh, ye would be done.
Dheantadh iad, they would be done.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.**Present.**Present.*

Racham, I go; or, *tha mi (ag) dol*, I am going.

Bheil mi (ag) dol, I am going.

*Imperfect.**Imperfect.*

Bha mi (ag) dol, I was going.

Ro mi (ag) dol, I was going.

*Perfect.**Perfect.*

Chuidh mi, I went.

Do chuidh mi, (deachidh),
 I went.

*Perfect Def.**Perfect Def.*

Tha mi air dol, I have gone.

Bheil mi air dol, I have gone.

Pluperfect.

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Pluperfect. *Bha mi air dol, I had gone:* **Pluperfect.** *Ro mi air dol, I had gone:*

Future. *Theid mi, I will go:* **Future.** *An d'theid mi, I will go:*

Optative.

Imperfect.
Rachin, I would go.

Infinitive.

Present. *Dhol, to go.*

Participles.

Present. *(Ag) dol.*

Perfect. *Air dol, having gone, gone.*

Future. *Re dol, about to go.*

Indicative. **Subjunctive.**

Present. **Present.**

Tigam, (or) tham teachd, Bheil mi teachd, I come.
I come, am coming.

Imperfect. **Imperfect.**

Bha mi teachd, I was coming. *Ro mi teachd, I was coming.*

Perfect. **Perfect.**

Thanic mi, I came. *D' thanic mi, I came.*
Perfect.

Perf. Def.

Tha mi air teachd, I have
come.

Perf. Def.

Bheil mi air teachd, I have
come.

Pluperfect.

Bha mi air teachd, I had
come.

Pluperfect.

Ra mi air teachd, I had
come.

Future.

Thig mi, I will come.

Future.

Tig mi, I will come.

Imperative.

Thig, come thou.

Thigadh e, let him come.

Thigamid, let us come.

Thigibh, come ye.

Thigadh iad, let them come.

Infinitive.

Teachd, to come.

Participles.

Present. (*Ag*) *teachd*, coming.

Perfect. *Air teachd*, come, having come.

Future. *Re teachd*, about to come.

Optative.

Imperfect.

Thigin, I would come.

Indicative.

Indicative.

Subjunctive.

Present.

Present.

<i>Deiram</i> , I say, (or) <i>tha</i>	<i>Abeir mi</i> , I say, (or) <i>bheil</i>
<i>mi (ag) radh</i> , I am	<i>mi (ag) radh</i> , I am say-
saying.	ing.

Imperfect.

<i>Bha mi (ag) radh</i> , I was	<i>Ro mi (ag) radh</i> , I was
saying.	saying.

Past.

<i>Thuairt mi</i> , I said, or have	<i>Duairt mi</i> , I said, (in
said.	Irish) <i>dubhairt</i> .

Future.

<i>Their mi</i> , I will say.	<i>Abeir</i> , shall I say.
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Optative.

<i>Indicatively and Respon-</i>	<i>Interrogatively and Ne-</i>
<i>sively.</i>	<i>gatively.</i>

Imperfect.

Imperfect.

<i>Theirin</i> , I would say.	<i>Abraim</i> , would I say?
-------------------------------	------------------------------

Imperative.

Abeir, say thou ; *abradh e*, let him say ; *abramid*,
let us say ; *abribh*, say ye ; *abradh iad*, let them say.

M

Participles.

AN ANALYSIS OF

Participles.

Present. (*Ag*) *radh*, saying.

Perfect. *Air a radh*, said.

Future. *Re a radh*, to be said.

The Passive has only the Future, which is commonly used impersonally.

Indicative.

Their ar, shall be said.

Subjunctive.

Abair, shall be said.

The three last Irregular Verbs have also an Imperfect Optative, used likewise impersonally.

Indicative.

Rachtadh, would be gone.

Thigtadh, would be come.

Theirtadh, would be said.

Subjunctive.

Rachtadh, would be gone.

Tigtadh, would be come.

Abeirtadh, would be said.

Bheiram, I give.

Tóir mi, I give.

Or,

Tha mi toirt, I am giving. *Bheil mi toirt*, I am giving.

Imperfect.

Bha mi toirt, I was giving. *Ro mi toirt*, I was giving.

Perfect.

Thug mi, I gave.

D' thug mi, I gave.

Perfect

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Perfect Definite.

Tha mi air toirt, I have given. *Bheil mi air toirt*, I have given.

Pluperfect.

Bha mi air toirt, I had given. *Ro mi air toirt*, I had given.

Future.

Bheir mi, I shall give. *Toir mi?* shall I give?

Imperative.

Thoir, give thou; *thugadh e*, let him give; *thugamid*, let us give; *thugibh*, give ye; *thugadh iad*, let them give.

Infinitive.

Thoir, to give.

Participles.

Present. *Toirt*, giving.

Perfect. *Air toirt*, having given, given,

Future. *Re toirt*, about to give.

Optative.

Indicative.

Bherin, I would give.

Subjunctive.

Tugin, I would give.

PASSIVE.

P A S S I V E.

*Indicative.**Subjunctive.**Present.**Present.*

Tba mi air mo thoirt, I am given. *Bheil mi air mo thoirt, I am given.*

Imperfect.

Bha mi air mo thoirt, I was given. *Ro mi air mo thoirt, I was given.*

Perfect.

Thugadh mi, I was given. *D' thugadh mi, I was given.*

Future.

Bheirar mi, I shall be given. *Toirar mi, I shall be given.*

[Imperative wanting.]

Infinitive.

Bhith air a thoirt, to be given.

Participles.

Perfect. Air a thoirt, given.

Future. Re a thoirt, to be given,

*Optative.**Imperfect.*

Thugtadh mi, I would be given. *D' thugtadh mi, I would be given.*

Remarks

Remarks on the Verbs.

The adverbs *antra*, *nuair*, when ; *ma*, if ; are joined with the past tenses of the Indicative, but always with the Subjunctive ; thus, *nuair chruinich iad clocha*, when they gathered stones together ; with the Subjunctive, *nuair ghabhas iad combnuidh*, when they shall rest.

The adverbs *cho*, not ; *cho do*, not ; *an*, the interrogative particle ; the conjunctions *chum agus gu*, so that ; *ionas gur*, inasmuch that ; *chionn nach*, because not ; *bhri nach*, because not ; *nach*, not ; are used also interrogatively ; was not ? would that ? and are always put before the Subjunctive mood ; so, *cho chruinich iad na clocha*, they will not gather the stones. *Chum agus gu ro iad air an cruinuchadh*, (or) *cruinichte*, so that they were assembled, or gathered together. *Chionn nach ro iad cruinichte*, because they were not gathered together. *Nach* is an optative particle ; thus, *O nach cruinuchadh iad !* O that they would assemble !

Ag, the sign of the participle present, is not always written before the verbs beginning with consonants ; as, *tha mi smuintuchadh*, I am considering ; in place of *tha mi ag smuaintuchadh*. In poetry it is used or neglected as best suits the poet ; but before participles beginning with a vowel, it is indispensable ; as, *bha*
iad

iad ag imthachd, they were departing. When the last word before *ag* ends with a vowel, and the participle begins with a vowel, the *g* only is retained; thus, *bha mi 'g eisdachd*, I was listening.

C H A P. V.

Adverbs.

CAIT? where?

Annso, here.

Annsin, there, then.

Amach, out.

Anois, now.

Nois, now.

Andiugh, to-day.

Anochd, to-night.

Ande, yesterday.

Anroir, yesternight.

Far? where?

Cia mar, cionas, how.

Cia-fhad agus, as long as.

O chion fad, long since.

Am fad agus, whilst.

Ni, not; *na*, not

Neamb, best orthographi-

ed, *neo*, a negative par-

ticiple, compounded with

pouns,

Ath signifies again, an-
swering to the Latin
re, compounded with
verbs.

Ain, a negative particle,
compounded with ad-
jectives.

Treis, greis, a while.

Tammull, a short space, a
minute.

Coid airson? for what?
why?

Air tus, first, first place.

Ath-ait dara ait, 2d place.

Antreas ait, the 3d place.

An ceathro ait, the 4th
place.

An cuigo ait, the 5th place,

Anuairith, last year.

An marach, to-morrow.

Anns

<i>Anns an mhaiddin</i> , in the morning.	<i>Aon uair</i> , once.
<i>Anns an fheasgar</i> , in the evening.	<i>Da uair</i> , twice; <i>tri uaire</i> , thrice.
<i>Roi</i> , before.	<i>Ann a dheidh sin</i> , afterwards, after these things.
<i>Roi so</i> , before now.	<i>Tuile fos</i> , moreover.
<i>Roi an de</i> , before yesterday.	<i>Mar sin</i> , so, in that manner.
<i>Roi an diugh</i> , before to-day.	<i>Ciaume, cia airson?</i> why? for what?
<i>Riamh</i> , ever.	<i>Ma seagh</i> , one by one.
<i>An la roi</i> , the day before, t' other day.	<i>Ann ceart uair, ann cais</i> , just now, directly.
<i>Fos, fosd</i> , yet, still.	<i>Uair egin</i> , some time or other.
<i>An nearthraih</i> , day after to-morrow.	<i>An ath la</i> , the next day.
<i>O chionn ghairrid</i> , lately, presently.	<i>Feadh</i> , whilst.
<i>Gan mboil, gan stad</i> , immediately.	<i>Foichean dala</i> , in two days.
<i>Annamh</i> , seldom.	<i>An feasd</i> , never.
<i>Tric</i> , often.	<i>Go fionuidh</i> , for ever.
<i>Air uaire</i> , at times.	<i>Cuine</i> , when.
<i>Aris</i> , again.	<i>Re an la</i> , the whole day.
<i>Air ais</i> , back.	<i>Riamh</i> , ever, at any time.
<i>Do ghna</i> , pronounced <i>do ghra</i> , always.	<i>Idir</i> , at all.
<i>Go tric</i> , often; <i>go minic</i> , often.	<i>Ambuil</i> , thus, in this manner.
<i>Co tric</i> , as often; <i>co tric agus</i> , as oft as.	<i>Ambli</i> , as, just as.
	<i>Ambain</i> , only.
	<i>O so suas</i> , henceforth.
	<i>Agus mar sin fios</i> , and so forth, et cetera.

Chuire

<i>Chuille la, gach la</i> , every day.	<i>Bhos</i> , here below.
<i>Ni's mo</i> , no more.	<i>Annsud & annso</i> , here and there.
<i>Uair eile</i> , another time.	<i>Shios & shuas</i> , above and below.
<i>Anns a' cheart am</i> , in the mean time.	<i>Oscion & foa</i> , over and beneath.
<i>Fa leath</i> , separately, one by one.	<i>Mancuairt</i> , round about.
<i>Ach beg, cho mhor</i> , almost.	<i>Cia mead?</i> how many?
<i>Go brach</i> , for ever.	<i>Am fad</i> , far.
<i>O la gu la</i> , from day to day, day by day.	<i>Am fad & am fogusg</i> , far and near.
<i>O am gu am</i> , from time to time.	<i>O chian</i> , formerly, in the days of yore.
<i>Go leir</i> , altogether.	<i>Mar gu</i> , as if.
<i>Go leoir</i> , enough.	<i>Coi-lion</i> , as many as.
<i>Rò</i> , very, too.	<i>Reradh</i> , indeed, in truth.
<i>Ioma uair</i> , often, many a time.	<i>Mu'n</i> , before that.
<i>Marso</i> , this way.	<i>Le cheile</i> , together.
<i>Anios</i> , up.	<i>Na</i> , than.
<i>Sìs</i> , down.	<i>Roi a cheile, feadh a cheile</i> , confusedly.
<i>Anuas</i> , down.	<i>Air egin</i> , scarcely.
<i>Suas</i> , up.	<i>Uidh air uidh</i> , by degrees, step by step.

C H A P. VI.

Prepositions.

PREPOSITIONS, in discourse, govern either the Genitive, Dative, or the Ablative.

Prepositions governing the Genitive.

<i>Air toisach</i> , before.	<i>Do thaobh</i> , concerning.
<i>Ann aghai</i> , against, in the face of.	<i>Anndeigh</i> , after.
<i>Tìomchìol</i> , about.	<i>Air cul</i> , behind.
<i>Chum</i> , unto.	<i>Reir</i> , according to.
<i>Air feadh</i> , among.	<i>Os cionn</i> , above.
<i>Am measg</i> , among.	<i>Ann coinamh</i> , over against, opposite.
<i>Airson</i> , for, for the sake of.	<i>Anncois</i> , nigh to.
<i>Ann lann</i> , in the possession of.	<i>Re cois</i> , nigh to.
	<i>Trid</i> , by, through.
	<i>Ionfuidh</i> , unto.

Prepositions governing the Dative.

<i>Do</i> , sometimes <i>dh'</i> before nouns beginning with a vowel, to, out of.	<i>Dlu</i> , nigh.
<i>Air an taobh seo</i> , on this side.	<i>Air an taobh eile</i> , on the other side.
	<i>Thall</i> , beyond.

N

Taobh

<i>Taobh amach</i> , the outside, without.	<i>Amach</i> , out, without. <i>Mach</i> , out.
<i>Gan fhios</i> , without the knowledge of.	<i>Mach as</i> , out of. <i>O</i> , from, off.
<i>Ri, ris</i> , unto, to.	

Prepositions governing the Ablative.

<i>Aig</i> , at, in the hands or possession of.	<i>Lamh ri, ris</i> , nigh to. <i>Le, leis</i> , with.
<i>Gu, gu</i> , unto.	<i>Ann</i> , in.
<i>As, amach</i> , out, out of.	<i>Uaidh</i> , rather o, from.
<i>Foi</i> , under.	<i>Gan</i> , without.
<i>Thar, tharis</i> , over.	<i>Air</i> , upon.

Prepositions governing the Accusative or Ablative.

<i>Eidar</i> , between.	<i>Suas</i> , up.
<i>Gu</i> , unto.	<i>Amas</i> , down.
<i>Gan</i> , without.	

C H A P. VII.

Interjections.

INTERJECTIONS are common to the Galic with all other languages. Whatever changes may happen to languages, this part is always secure, and will continue the same whilst the feelings, the sighs, and the groans of the Philosopher and the Savage are alike. These sounds, if not articulations, seem little different from those of the brutes. They are the efforts of Nature to relieve itself in certain cases. They are the fewest words in any language, and on which Grammarians have always had least to say. They express

Laughter, as, *ah! ah! ah! ah!*

Grief, *och! och! mo chreach! my ruin! mo thruaidh! my misery!*

Derision, as, *hah! aha! mo nair ort! fy on you!*

Fatigue, as, *keich ho!*

Admiration, as, *oh! bo!*

Imprecation, *mulachd dho, pox on't!*

Demonstration, *feuch! behold!*

Terror, *chugibh! chugibh!*

C H A P. VIII.

Conjunctions.

AGUS, and; better contracted *'us* than *'is*, to distinguish it from the substantive verb *is*.

Araon, both.

Uimesin, wherefore.

Air an abhar sin, therefore.

Guideachd, likewise, also.

Fos, also.

Ge, though.

Giodheadh, however, notwithstanding.

Ma, if.

Ach, but.

An, the Interrogative Particle, changed (like the article) into *am* before *b*, *f*, *p*.

Nach, no, O that!

Eadhon, namely, that is to say, viz. i. e.

Gh, that, changed into *gur* before words beginning with a vowel, and the consonants *f*, *b*, *p*, *f*, *m*, *n*.

Chum agus gu, to the end that.

Ionas gur, so that.

Na, than.

Mun am, mun an, if not; *mur*, if not.

C H A P. IX.

Of the Formation of the Parts of Speech.

AFTER considering the various inflections of the parts of speech, it is natural to enquire into their formation. Ideas vary with things, and the names of things with ideas. The formative nouns are Diminutives, Collectives, Abstracts, Agents, and Actions.

1. *Of Diminutives.*

All Diminutives of the feminine gender in this language end in *og* or *ag*; those of the masculine in *an*, by subjoining these syllables; as, *nian*, a girl; *nianag*, a little girl; *caillach*, an old woman; *caillachag*, a little old woman; *sguab*, a sheaf; *sguabag*, a little sheaf; *leanabh*, a child; *leanaban*, a little child; *duine*, a man; *duinan*, a little man, a mannikin, *homunculus*. Few or none of the christian names are diminutive.

2. *Of Collectives.*

Collective nouns are not confined to any termination. Among many the following may be reckoned:

An

Au Fheine, the Fingalians, or followers and army of Fingal, king of Morven, and hero of Ossian's Poems. *Fine*, a nation or tribe; *clann*, a clan or family, the followers and descendants of a Baron or Chieftain, literally children; *crodh*, cattle; *pobul*, people; *buidhan*, a band; *compailt*, company; *uaisle*, gentry.

3. Of Abstracts.

Most of the Galic abstracts terminate in *achd* or *as*. *Achd* is generally a feminine termination.

Some adjectives in *achd* add *as* for their abstract; as, *gairdach*, joyful; *gairdachas*, joyfulness: *miobhuidhach*, ungrateful; *miobhuidhachas*, ungratefulness: *dubhach*, sad; *dubhachas*, sadness. Some change the *ach* into *as*; as, *beartach*, rich; *beartas*, riches: *fiuntach*, generous; *fiuntas*, generosity: *atbreach*, penitent; *atbreachas*, penitence.

Some substantives and adjectives which have *i* in their last syllable, have *as* rather than *achd* sometimes added; or the termination changed to *as*; so, *cruaidh*, hard; *cruas*, hardness: *caridh*, a friend; *cairdas*, friendship: *suairc*, gentle; *suaircas*, gentleness: *math*, good; *mathas*, goodness: *cliambhin*, a kinsman; *cleamhnas*, affinity: *udar*, an author; *udaras*, authority: *neo-ghlioc*, imprudent; *neo-ghliocas*, imprudence: *sona*, happy; *sonas*, happiness.

Thom

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Those in *ol* or *al* prefer *achd* ; as, *fuirdol*, industrious ; *fuirdlachd*, industry ; *froal*, prodigal ; *frolachd*, prodigality : *neothaincol*, unthankful ; *neothaincolachd*, unthankfulness : *cairtal*, courtly ; *cairtalachd*, courtliness, courtesy ; *cairdol*, friendly ; *cairdalachd*, friendliness : *aidhol*, hospitable ; *aidholachd*, hospitality : *coitiol*, kind ; *coitiolachd*, kindness, clemency : *moral*, magnificent ; *moralachd*, *morachd*, magnificence, majesty.

Some add *ach* ; as, *naomb*, holy ; *naombachd*, holiness : *seamb*, meek ; *seambachd*, meekness : *geamni*, chaste ; *geamniachd*, chastity : *iriosal*, humble ; *irioslachd*, humility. All, likewise, that end in *or* or *mhor*, add *achd* ; as, *ceolor*, musical ; *ceolorachd* : *mor*, great ; *morachd*, majesty, greatness : *feolor*, sensual ; *feolorachd*, sensuality.

The irregular adjectives form the following abstracts ; *lugha*, less ; *lughad*, littleness, smallness : *moa*, greater ; *meud*, greatness : *leatha*, broader ; *lead*, breadth ; *airde*, higher ; *airde*, height : *elc*, bad ; *elcas*, badness ; *giurra*, shorter ; *giurrad*, shortness.

4. Of Actions.

Actions are the verbal nouns, derived from verbs, or the present participle of a verb ; thus, *crainnachadh* is, at the same time, the participle and the verbal noun. They generally end in *adh* ; as, *fiosfruchadh*, knowledge,

knowledge, or judgment, from *fiosrucham*, to judge or enquire into; *iriosluchadh*, humiliation, from *irioslucham*, I humble; *misnuchadh*, encouragement, from *misnucham*, I encourage: *meadachadh*, multiplying or encreasing, from *meaducham*, I encrease or multiply.

Some end in *in*; as, *faicfin*, from *faicam*, I see; *cluintin*, hearing, from *cluinam*, I hear; *teafargain*, deliverance, from *teafargam*, I deliver. Some end in *achd*; as, *cantairachd*, an hymning or singing, from *canam*, I sing; *mosgaltachd*, vigilance, from *mosgalam*, I wake or watch.

5. Of Agents.

Agents or doers subjoin *oir*, and sometimes *air*, to the present participle of verbs; as, *scriobhadh*, writing; *scriobhador*, a writer or attorney: *tagradh*, a pursuing or process; *tagradair*, or *fear tagraidh*, a prosecutor: or by changing the termination into *air*; as, *Cruthichoir*, the Creator, from *cruthuchadh*, a creating.

Some write the termination *fhear* in place of *oir*, affecting an idle knowledge in the etymology of words, at the expence of hurting the eye of every reader with the bristly appearance of an useless assemblage of consonants. No more consonants than are necessary to express the true pronunciation of words ought to be written; and since the number of diphthongs

diphthongs and triphthongs are ascertained (as attempted in this Analysis), many of the consonants formerly written become superfluous. It would be as just in Latin to write *amatvir* instead of *amator*, as to write in Galic *slanuigh fheair* in place of *slanior*.

Some are formed by adding *ich* ; as, *buain*, reaping ; *buainich*, a reaper ; *snamb*, swimming ; *snambich*, a swimmer.

Others are formed by making the name *fearr*, a man, or *bean*, a woman, govern the action in the genitive ; as, *fear-tighe*, an husbandman ; *bean-tighe*, an housewife : *fear-ceaird*, a mechanic ; *fear-baile*, a freeholder, a laird, sometimes a tacksmen or lessee ; *fear-bainse*, a bridegroom ; *bean-bainse*, a bride ; *fear-moirt*, a murderer ; *riogh*, a king ; *bean-riogh*, a queen ; *diuc*, a duke ; *bean-diuc*, a duchess ; *priunse*, a prince ; *bean-phriunse*, a princess ; *iarla*, an earl, *bean-iarla*, a countess ; *baran*, a baron, *bean-bharain*, a baroness ; *morair*, a lord, or great man ; *bean-morair*, a great lady : *tiarna*, a general name for a proprietor or lord over any thing, commonly an esquire, has *bean-tiarna*, applied to gentlewomen in general, as the English word Lady.

Some are also formed by making the collective words *luchg*, or *muintir*, govern the action in the genitive ; as, *luchg faire*, watchmen ; *luchg fairg*, seamen ; *luchg seanachais*, historians, &c.

6. *Of Adjectives.*

All Collectives end in *ach*, *agach*, or *anach*, terminations equal to *osus* in Latin ; thus, *ballach*, spotted, full of spots, is formed from *ball*, a spot ; *bainach*, milky, from *baine* ; *badanach*, full of locks ; *cathach*, of or belonging to battles, from *cath*, a battle ; *griannach*, funny, from *grian*, the sun.

Those which signify tendency end in *ol* ; so, *feimol*, necessary, from *feim*, use, necessity ; *laichol*, daily, from *la*, a day ; *coinol*, kindly, from *côinas* ; *froal*, prodigal, from *fro*, prodigality ; *misnachol*, courageous, from *misnach*, courage ; *gaifgol*, valiant, from *gaifge*, valour ; *ainmol*, renowned, from *ainm*, a name.

Those that subjoin *or* to the primitive, signify *abounding in*, *full of* ; as, *sultor*, full of sap, from *sult*, fat ; *Trenmore*, a man of strength and valour, one of Ossian's heroes ; *tlachdor*, handsome, from *tlachd*, a liking, handfomeness ; *ceolor*, in the Irish dialect *ceolmhor*, musical, eminent in music, from *ceol*, music ; *Cathmor*, great in battle, one of Ossian's heroes, from *cath*, a battle.

All gentile or patronymic Adjectives end in *ach* ; as *Albanach*, a Scotsman ; *Erinach*, an Hibernian ; *Sasganach*, an Englishman ; *Francach*, a Frenchman ; *Fedaltach*, an Italian ; *Lochlunach*, a Dane.

Adjectives

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Adjectives that shew possibility and facility prefix *so*; as, *so thuigse*, easy to be understood, intelligible; *so thogal*, easy to be lifted up or acquired; *so dheante*, easy to be done, possible. Those that denote impossibility prefix *do*; as, *do-thuigse*, difficult to understand, unintelligible; *do-thogal*, not easily taken up or acquired; *do-dheante*, that cannot be done, impossible.

7. Of Numerals.

Aon and *da*, one, two, have the aspirate *h* after the initial consonant of the noun agreeing with it, and which in discourse always come after. All others agree with it; thus we say *aon fhear*, one man; *da fhear*, two men; but we say *tri fir*, three men; *ceithar fir*, four men, &c. as far as *aon deug*, eleven, and then we go on as before, *aon fhear deug*, *da fhear deug*, but we say *tri fir deug*, &c. always putting *deug* after the substantive,

The substantive always stands between the unit and the ten, when the substantive must agree with the unit; thus, *aon fhear*, one man; *da fhear*, two men; *aon fhear deug*, eleven men; *da fhear deug*, twelve men; *tri fir deug*, thirteen, &c.

Cardinals.

Aon, one.

Tri, three.

Da, dàs, two, the two.

Ceithar, four,

Coig,

<i>Coig</i> , five.	<i>Deich & da fhichid</i> , fifty.
<i>Sia</i> , six.	<i>Aon deug & da fhichid</i> , fifty-one.
<i>Seachd</i> , seven.	<i>Tri fichid</i> , sixty.
<i>Ochd</i> , eight.	<i>Aon & tri fichid</i> , sixty-one.
<i>Noi</i> , nine.	<i>Deich & tri fichid</i> , seventy.
<i>Deich</i> , ten.	<i>Aon deug & tri fichid</i> , seventy-one, &c.
<i>Aon deug</i> , eleven.	<i>Ceithar fichid</i> , eighty.
<i>Da dheug</i> , twelve.	<i>Aon & ceithar fichid</i> , eighty-one.
<i>Tri deug</i> , thirteen.	<i>Deich & ceithar fichid</i> , ninety.
<i>Ceithar deug</i> , fourteen.	<i>Aon deug & ceithar fichid</i> , ninety-one.
<i>Coig deug</i> , fifteen.	<i>Coig fichid</i> , or <i>ciad</i> , an hundred.
<i>Sia deug</i> , sixteen.	<i>Da chiad</i> , two hundred.
<i>Seachd deug</i> , seventeen.	<i>Mille, deich chiad</i> , a thousand.
<i>Ochd deug</i> , eighteen.	
<i>Noi deug</i> , nineteen.	
<i>Fichid</i> , twenty.	
<i>Aon thar fichid</i> , twenty-one.	
<i>Deich thar fichid</i> , thirty.	
<i>Aon deug thar fichid</i> , thirty-one, &c.	
<i>Da fhichid</i> , forty.	
<i>Aon agus da fhichid</i> , forty-one.	

Triochad, thirty; *cearachad*, forty; *seasgad*, sixty; *seachd-bbad*, seventy; *ochdbbad*, eighty; *naoicbad*, ninety, are Irish, and obsolete.

Ordinals.

Ordinals.

<i>An ciad</i> , the first.	<i>An t aono deug thar fhi-</i> <i>chid</i> , thirty-first.
<i>An dara</i> , second.	<i>An da fhicheado</i> , fortieth.
<i>An treas</i> , third.	<i>An t aono thar dha fhi-</i> <i>chid</i> , forty-first.
<i>An ceathro</i> , fourth.	<i>An deicho thar dha fhi-</i> <i>chid</i> , fiftieth.
<i>An coigo</i> , fifth.	<i>An t aono deug thar dha</i> <i>fhichid</i> , fifty-first.
<i>An siao</i> , sixth.	<i>An tri fichido</i> , sixtieth.
<i>An seachdo</i> , seventh.	<i>An t aono thar tri fichid</i> , sixty-first.
<i>An t ochgo</i> , eighth.	<i>An deicho thar tri fichid</i> , seventieth.
<i>An noio</i> , ninth.	<i>At t aono deug thar tri fi-</i> <i>chid</i> , seventy-first.
<i>An deicho</i> , tenth.	<i>An ceithar fichido</i> , eigh- tieth.
<i>An t aono deug</i> , eleventh.	<i>An t aono thar ceithar fi-</i> <i>chid</i> , eighty-first.
<i>An dara deug</i> , twelfth.	<i>An deicho thar ceithar fi-</i> <i>chid</i> , ninetieth.
<i>An treas deug</i> , thirteenth.	<i>An t aono deug thar cei-</i> <i>thar fichid</i> , ninety-first.
<i>An ceathro deug</i> , four- teenth.	<i>An coig fichido</i> , or <i>an ci-</i> <i>ado</i> , the hundredth.
<i>An ciogo deug</i> , fifteenth.	
<i>An siao deug</i> , sixteenth.	
<i>An seachgo deug</i> , seven- teenth.	
<i>An t oohgo deug</i> , eigh- teenth.	
<i>An t noio deug</i> , nine- teenth.	
<i>An fichido</i> , twentieth.	
<i>An t aono thar fhichid</i> , twenty-first.	
<i>An deicho thar fhichid</i> , thirtieth.	

Of the Formation of Verbs.

All nouns of action may be conjugated as verbs, without any addition of termination, by observing the flexion of the examples already given ; as, *eisdachd*, hearing, conjugated *eisdam*, I hear ; *mosgladh*, awaking ; *mosgalam*, I awake, &c.

Every verb has in the syllable or syllables that compose it, something expressive of its signification, whether rough or smooth, hard or soft, strong or feeble, frequentative or diminutive. These, however, are more commonly expressed in this language by the auxiliary verb, and their vast diversity of adjectives.

The frequentative is expressed as in the participle *leimnach*, often leaping or hopping.

“ ‘S iad a’ leimnach o Offag gu offag.”

Offian’s Temora, Book vii.

Of Adverbs.

Every adjective noun may be converted into an Adverb by prefixing the syllable *go* ; thus, *math*, good ; *go math* ; well ; *aidharach*, glad ; *go aidharach*, gladly, &c.

CHAR

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C H A P. X.

Of the Composition of the Parts of Speech.

THE richness of a language consists in the number of its primitives, and their capacity of various composition. The original simple principles of the Galic make it far excel any of the modern, and rival the most ancient languages. The little variegated flexion of its nouns and verbs, which is peculiar to itself, and the abundance of its compositions, render it capable of beautifully describing and expressing the emotions of the mind, without the aid of foreign words; hence it is, that the illiterate peasant on the hills of Scotland, having, in his infancy, had his mind stored with a certain number of primitives and their different modes of inflection, by an easy, though a various combination with a certain number of particles, speaks his language with elocution, a natural Demosthenes; and there is no word in the language, however compounded, but he understands.

Neither is this language deficient in the terms of art. In Ethics, Jurisprudence, Theology, and Natural History, words are not wanting to express our thoughts, and to instruct others: even in Mathematics, and Natural Philosophy in all its parts, terms can easily be rendered from the Greek into the Galic, by decomposing them in the original, and then translating

lating and joining them afresh; an advantage of which no modern language is possessed.

Composition is effected in Galic by prefixing the prepositions; as, *neo-impochadh*, unconversion; *an-eolach*, ignorant; or by rightly uniting simple words; as, *grian-stad*, the solstice; *cru-chaocladh*, transfiguration; *ceart-chreidach*, orthodox; *fein-speis*, self-love.

The combinable prepositions are in the Galic inseparable, and are as follow:

Ei, equivalent to the English *not*.

So, equal to the English termination *ble*.

Co, equal to *con* in the Latin.

Ao, equal to *un*.

Ath, again; equal to the Latin *re*.

Mi, *un*.

Neo, *un*.

An, very, too; the Latin *per*; as, *an-mhor*, very great; *cidir*, between.

They are thus compounded:

<i>Ei-criona</i> , foolish, un-	<i>Mi-chriodhol</i> , dishearten-
wife.	ed, discouraged.

<i>So-thuigse</i> , intelligible.	<i>Neo-bhasor</i> , immortal.
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<i>Co-chomun</i> , an union of so-	<i>Eider-theangichte</i> , inter-
ciety, a communion.	preted.

<i>Ao-dochas</i> , despair.	<i>An-trom</i> , over heavy,
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<i>Ath-nuadhuchadh</i> , a re-	(<i>pergravis</i> .)
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newing.

The

THE GALIC LANGUAGE. 113

The following Substantives may serve as a specimen of Galic nouns compounded :

<i>Geur-chuifach</i> , expert, keen.	<i>Geur-fgiathach</i> , sharp-winged.
<i>Lan-shoilleir</i> , evident.	<i>Fuar-bhean</i> , cold mountains.
<i>Buan-mhairachdain</i> , long-liv'd.	<i>Binn-foclach</i> , shrill-voiced.
<i>Molt-fheoil</i> , mutton.	<i>Grian-fiad</i> , a solstice.
<i>Mart-fheoil</i> , beef.	<i>Marc-shluagh</i> , cavalry.
<i>Muc-fheoil</i> , pork.	<i>Taobh-tuath</i> , the north country.
<i>Ceithar-chosach</i> , four-footed.	<i>Cliu-thoiltunach</i> , praised worthy.
<i>Ioma-chosach</i> , many-footed.	<i>Aird-mheamnach</i> , high-minded.
<i>Gorm-bhreac</i> , mixed with blue.	<i>Culidh-bbrostidh</i> , an incentive.
<i>Geal-lamha</i> , white-handed.	<i>Du-fhocal</i> , a parable.
<i>Mala-mhin</i> , meek-eyed.	<i>Fein-fhointach</i> , self-sufficient.
<i>Cam-shronach</i> , the name Cameron, crook-nosed.	<i>Grian-chrios</i> , the zodiac.
<i>Cam-beulach</i> , Campbell, wry-mouth'd.	<i>Fa-scriobhadh</i> , an appendix.
<i>Du-glassach</i> , Douglafs, dark-grey.	<i>Geur-leanbhin</i> , persecution.
<i>Craobh-sheanachais</i> , genealogical tree.	<i>Idhol-aoradh</i> , idolatry.
<i>Treun-laoch</i> , an hero.	<i>Idhol-aoraidh</i> , an idol.
<i>Gear-ghobach</i> , short-bill'd.	<i>Nua-bhriuchadh</i> , transubstantiation.

Okair-bharrachd, supererogation. *Uile-chumhachdach*, Almighty.

Of compounded Verbs.

All active compounded nouns may be resolved into verbs, and may be conjugated by the examples given, like regular verbs; others are declined by means of the auxiliary; and many verbs which in other languages are compounds, in the Galic have the copulative preposition immediately following the verb; thus, *athnuadhuchadh*, renewing, is the active substantive compounded of *ath* again, and *nuadhuchadh*, making new, is resolved into a verb; thus, *athnuadhicham*, I renew, &c. *dh'athnuadhich mi*, I renewed; *athnuadhuchidh mi*, I shall renew, &c.

In these verbs which admit of the flexion *h* after their initial consonants, the same is introduced in both parts of the compounded verb, where the consonants are not immutable. The *n* in the second part of the past tense, *dh'ath-nuadhich*, is immutable, and therefore has no *h*; but in this verb, *athghinam*, I regenerate; *dh'ath-ghin mi*, I regenerated, it is perceptible.

Geur-leanbhin, persecution, is conjugated by the auxiliary; thus, *tha mi geur-leanbhin*, *bha mi geur-leanbhin*, &c.

Verbs have some component particles after them,
in

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in this manner, *snamham*, I swim ; *snamham tharis*,
I swim over, across, thus,

“ *Mar gblas-sgiath, roi thaomadh nan nial,*

“ *Snamb tharis tha gealach na h oich.*”

OSSIAN.

Of the Adverb in Composition.

As all primitive, so all compounded adjectives and participles are used adverbially, by prefixing the syllable *go* ; thus, *impoichte*, converted ; *neo-impoichte*, unconverted ; *go neo-impoichte* ; *criodhol*, hearty, chearful ; *neo-chriodhol*, disheartened, sorrowful ; *go neo-chriodhol*, sorrowfully, in a sorrowful manner.

A N



A N
A N A L Y S I S
O F T H E
G A L I C L A N G U A G E,

B O O K I I I .

S Y N T A X .

SYNTAX is the proper disposition of words in a language.

General Rules.

I. An adjective and the article agree with a substantive in gender, number, and case, (the substantive always going before the adjective); as, *an* (or) *a' chaoradh bhan*, the white sheep; *an duine bocht*, the poor man.

Is namharáhd do'n tiarna na feoil bhréagach,
Prov. xii. 22.

Coimhdidh *bean ghrafor* onoir; agus *fir laidir*
faibhras, Prov. xi. 19.

Imich as fianuis *an duine amidaich* nuair nach mo-
thuich thu ann beul an eolais, Prov. xiv. 7.

" Mhoraig chiataich a' chuil dualaich,

" Is e do luaidh a tha air m' aire !

Macdonald's Odes.

The possessive pronouns *mo*, *my*; *do*, *thy*; and the
masculine *a*, *his*, *its*; have the *h* aspirate after the
initial consonant.

" O Dhia is tu mo Dhia, go moch

" Do iarram thu gach la

" Ro thartor ata m'anam bochd

" Ann geall ort fein do ghna." Psal. lxiii.

When the noun begins with a vowel the aspirate
is lost; as, *m'anam*; *d* in *do*, *thy*, is changed into *t*
before a vowel; as,

O pill rium us dean trocair orm,

Thoir neart do t'oglach fein.

Do mhac do bhan-oglaich faraon

Dean fuasgladh ann a fheim.

The possessive *a*, *his*, *its*, before nouns beginning
with vowels, often sinks, and is lost. Thus,

Dhoirt

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Dhoirt *e anam* amach, he poured out his soul; instead of dhoirt *e a anam*, &c. to shun the hiatus.

In this case, if *a* is the feminine possessive, the *h* euphonic must be introduced; thus, *dhoirt i a h anam amach*, she poured out her soul.

The Irish, and even the Scots, needlessly prefix an *n* to the possessive *a* of either gender; thus, *le na lamh*, with his hand; whilst *e a lamh*, sounds agreeably enough, because the vowels are broad and small.

It is somewhat difficult to know, whether the *a* be masculine or feminine when the noun begins with any of the immutable consonants. The distinction depends on the sense of the sentence; when feminine, the *l*, *n*, or *r* seems in reading and speaking as if double; thus, *le a lamh*, with his hand; *le a lamh*, with her hand, is pronounced as if *le a llamh*.

As the letter *a* seems to have so many significations, and to serve so many uses, it may be proper here to settle its extent.——The letter *a*, in the modern books in Galic, I believe, has as many different meanings as the *iod* has amongst the Rabinical Doctors of the Jews in their traditions and *Caballa*. Even Mr. Macfarlane, and Mr. Stewart, the translator of the Scotch version of the New Testament, have written this letter of many meanings without any fixed rule. With them and others,

A signifies *his, her*.

A, relative pronoun *that*.

A, for *ag*, the sign of the present participle.

A, sign of the infinitive.

A, a preposition, before the names of places signifies *to*.

A, for *an*, the article *the*.

A, for *O!* a sign of the vocative ; as, *a Dhia, O God!*

I leave it to any one who has the least knowledge of grammar, whether it be possible for even those who naturally speak the language, to distinguish the one from the other, where the whole may recur twice or oftener in one page. In order therefore to settle the whole, I have consulted the genius of the language, and dismissed them all except three, which I explain as follows :

A, for *an*, the article used before such nouns of the feminine as begin with particular letters, such as *b, c, p, m*, &c. as, *a' chaoradh*, the sheep ; *a' bhiafóg*, the worm ; *a' bhean*, the woman.

A, the relative pronoun *that*, which has generally its antecedent substantive immediately before it, and which distinguisheth it from

A, the possessive pronoun, *his, her, its*.

First, the relative, and then the possessive, may be seen in the following examples :

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Is fonadh an ti a gheibh eagnai, agus an duine a gheibh tuigse.

Happy is the man that findeth wisdom, and the man that getteth understanding.

Oir is fearr a ceannachd na ceannachd airgaid, agus a tairbh na or glan.

For the merchandise of it is better than silver, and the gain thereof than fine gold.

II. A verb agrees with its nominative after it immediately ; as, *chruinich mi*, I assembled ; *scriobh e*, he wrote ; *ghlac iad*, they received.

Duifgidh fuath, imreason ; *ach folachidh gradh* gach cionta.

Hatred stirreth up strife ; but love covereth all sins.

Teasfairgidh trocair & firin an riogh : agus le trocair cumar suas a chathair.

Mercy and truth preserve the king : and his throne is upholden by mercy.

The relative *a*, and the pronoun *an ti*, he, require the aspirate in the verb, though in the present tense ; thus,

An ti chuiras, is e a bhuainas.
He that soweth shall reap.

III. When two substantives come together signifying different things, the latter is put in the genitive; as, *mulach a' chin*, the crown of the head; *bonn na cois*, the sole of the foot; *lamb fir*, a man's head.

Tha mallachd De an tigh an droch-dhuine: ach beannuchidh e *aitra an ioraic*.

The curse of the Lord is in the house of the wicked: but he bleffeth the habitation of the just. Prov. iii. 33.

Na tig asteach ann casan nan ciontach; agus na gluais ann *slighe nan droch-dhaoine*.

Enter not into the path of the wicked; and go not in the way of evil men.

Names of quantity also govern the genitive; as, *morán ionnais*, much treasure; *béag sonais*, little good.

IV. Partitives, Superlatives, and Interrogatives govern the Dative, and sometimes the Ablative plural; as, *co agin?* which of us? *aon dhiu*, one of them; *aon is laide do'n Fheine*, the strongest of the Fingalians.

*Is onoraiche anois an gníomh,
No coig ceud míle bóla;
'S fearr aon síola d'fhuil 's ann strí
Na Galloin fhion air borda.*

Macdonald's *Odes*.

V. The

V. The measure of any thing has the preposition *air* before the dimension ; as, *da fhichid traigh air doimhnachd*, forty feet deep.

VI. Adjectives of plenty and want govern the genitive or dative ; thus, *lan fion*, full of wine ; *fallamh do thuigse*, void of understanding.

All those Adjectives which signify any affection of the mind have the preposition *air* before the following nouns ; thus, *math air fairge*, experienced at sea ; *colach air lagh*, skilled in law, *juris peritus*.

VII. An active verb governs the Accusative ; as, *bhuail e me*, he struck me : *scriobh e littir*, he wrote a letter :—*Duisgidh fuath imreaso* : ach folachidh gradh gach cionta.—Hatred stirreth up strife ; but love covereth all sins.—Prov.

N. B. We cannot with strict propriety say that the Galic has an accusative, because the nominative and accusative are always the same. This construction means, that the noun (next to its immediate nominative) following the verb must be of the nominative case. To prove this, *duisgidh imreaso* is the verb and nominative, as well as *duisgidh fuath*, only *fuath* is here next the verb : so both are of the nominative ; the situation only determining the nominative or person, and the governed noun.

EXCEPTION.

EXCEPTION. If the verb be of the infinitive, or of any of the combined tenses, where the participle occurs, the noun following is of the genitive case; as, *dh'eisfalachd sgeoil*, to hear news; *ag rufgadh nan craobh*, stripping the trees. And if the word governed be any of the pronouns, it must go before the verb; thus, *Bhraithre ionmbin tha an scriptionair ag ar brofnuchadh ann iomad ait*, &c.—Dearly beloved brethren, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places, &c.

Here I think it proper to interdict the false constructions common in conversation, and which the Rev. Mr Macfarlane of Killinvar, the only person who seems to have studied the genius of the language, frequently falls into. Instead of writing *ag ar brofnuchadh*, he writes, as it is rapidly pronounced in common speech, *gar brofnuchadh*; nor does he at the same time account for the part of speech *gar*, but leaves it mysterious and undetermined. In like manner *gam*, instead of *ag mo*; as, *ag mo bhuaireadh*, disturbing or tempting me; *gam bhuaireadh*: so *gam eisfalachd*, or *ga m' eisfalachd*, in place of *ag m' eisfalachd*, hearing me, or listening to me: so likewise *gan*, in place of *ag an*; as, *gan eisfalachd*, instead of *ag an eisfalachd*. The cause of this mistake, I am certain, is writing from the ear only, without an allowance for the velocity of sound.

VIII. The infinitive (formed by the dative of the present participle) follows a verb of motion; as *chuaidh*

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aidh e dhusgadh chlach, he went to raise stones ; or *tha* the noun governed going before it ; as, *tha e ceart Dia mholadh*, it is right to praise God : and if an adjective come before it, though at a distance, the aspirate *h* is dropped, or the nominative of the participle is used ; thus, *Is egin dhamh scriobhadh*, I must write ; *tha mi deonach dol amach*, I am willing to go out.

IX. The auxiliary verb *ata*, or *tha*, and *is*, with the prepositions *ag* or *le*, govern the ablative ; *tha e agad*, you have it ; *is leam e*, it is mine.

X. When a substantive comes after the participle perfect of the active voice (made by putting *air* before the present), the substantive following is put in the dative ; as, *air labhairt dhamh*, I having spoke, or when I spoke. This construction is equivalent to the Latin ablative absolute.

XI. The interjections *O*, and some others, come before the vocative ; as, *O dhuine ! O man !*

EXCEPTION. *Anaobhin*, and *mairg*, like the Latin *hei* and *va*, govern the dative ; as, *anaobhin dhuibh*, woe unto you.

XII. The subjunctive particles *cho*, *cho'n*, *cho do*, not, *chum agus gu*, as observed under the article of Verb, are joined with the subjunctive mood. And,

XIII. The

XIII. The conditional particles *ma*, if; *nuaig*, when; *anra*, when, &c. before the indicative; examples of which follow :

<i>Subjunctive.</i>	<i>Indicative.</i>
<i>An cruinich mise?</i> do, or can, or may I gather?	<i>Cruinicham</i> , I gather.
<i>Am bheil thu ag cruinuchadh?</i> art thou gathering?	<i>Tha mi ag cruinuchadh</i> , I am gathering.
<i>Cho ro sinn ag cruinuchadh</i> , we were not gathering.	<i>Bhasinn ag cruinuchadh</i> , we were gathering.
<i>Chum agus gu do chruinich sibh</i> , so that ye gathered.	<i>Chruinich sibh</i> , ye gathered.

XIV. In all languages conjunctions couple like tenses and cases; as, *damsaidh thusa us feinidh mise*, you shall dance and I will sing; *a' bhean & na paisdan*, wife and children.

A N
A N A L Y S I S
O F T H E
G A L I C L A N G U A G E.

B O O K IV.

P R O S O D Y.

SOUNDS are either quick or slow, rough or smooth, strong or feeble. From the various modifications of these in a language, may, perhaps, be discovered, the manners, the temperament, and feelings of a people, at the time of its formation. The Gael, when their language was formed, seem to have been in that state of society, when the arts of peace and war were not entirely strangers; when it was an approved maxim, to “bind the strong in arms, but spare the feeble hand, be a stream of many tides against the foes of thy people, but like the gale that moves the grafs to those who ask thy aid.”

“aid.”—*Parcere subjectis, debellare superbos*. Such was the genius of the language in the days of *Trenmor* and of *Fingal*, and even *now* it is the most suited either to rouse the soul to feats of arms, or inspire pity in the relentless breast ;

“To soften rocks, and bend the knotted oak.”

“The intermixing of long and short syllables renders a language most agreeable. Italian words, like those of the Greek and Latin, have this property almost universally, the English and French words are generally deficient ; in the former the long syllable being generally removed from the end as far as the sound will permit ; and in the latter, the last syllable being generally long*.” But what renders a language chiefly agreeable, is its power of expressing in sound the nature of the thing signified ; this is the true standard to estimate the merit of a language, and tried by which, the Galic will be found inferior to none.

In the Galic certain letters have strong, bold, smooth, or solemn sounds. *O* and *u* are bold, strong, and solemn. The combinations *ai*, *ei*, are cheerful and soft ; as *failte* ! hail ! *compailt*, company ; *aighar*, joy. *Ao* is soft and solemn ; as, *aoradh*, worship ; *aois*, old age. *Eo*, *io*, are musical ; as, *ceol*, music ; *feoladh*, sailing ; *iosal*, low.

Consonants likewise have their inherent power of expression.

* Elements of Criticism.

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expression. *L*, and the combinations *bh* and *mh* are soft and meek ; as, *liobha*, smooth ; *seamhin*, slippery ; *seamh*, mild ; *caomh*, meek.—*C* and *g*, with their combinations *ch* and *gh*, are soft, sprightly, and forcible.—*R* is angry and proud ; as, *troid*, scolding ; *brod*, pride ; *ardan*, haughtiness.

All syllables are long or short in their sound ; words are made up of one or more syllables ; and a sufficient number of words compose a sentence. A sentence, therefore being constituted by words of one or many syllables, or feet, which are long and short, the sentence itself must have many syllables, or feet, long and short. Prose and verse, then, differ only in this, that the first is irregular, and written according to every one's fancy ; but the last is always fixed, and subject to rule.

Of Rhime.

No language is more susceptible of Rhime than the Galic ; it is not, like the Greek and Latin, chained to certain terminations, which refuse rhime, but at once admits of all the variety of antient and modern versification.

Final rhime in Galic does not consist in terminations of similar letters, but in the last strongly pronounced vowel or diphthong in a word. Thus, *Ceol* and *coir* ; *nan* and *beann* ; *taom*, *caoin* ; *sioth*, *sios* ; *uon*, *trom*, &c. are true rhimes ; as,

R

Inghina

Inghina Shalem ! duisgibh nois an *ceol*
 Dh'orana neamhidh 'n guth is aird' is *coir* !
 Neamhidh mar dhriuchd anuas an iocshlant *taom*
 Us ann an geal-fhath siol an fhras go *caoin* !
 Faic togal suas a chéan ard *Lebanon*,
 Faic air na cnoic ag damhsadh cranna *trom*.

It has also, as well as the English, double rhyme.

" You'll find, if once the monarch acts the monk,
 " Or, cobbler-like, the parson will get drunk ;
 " Worth makes the man, and want of it the *fel-*
 low,
 " The rest is all but leather or *prunella*.

So,

Faic neoil lan spios ag eirachd suas o *Sharon*,
 Us lus-mhaoth Carmel dea-bholadh nan *Speuran*.

Of Measure.

The Galic poetry, unlike the English, which is generally confined to dissyllables and monosyllables, admits of words of any length. Galic poets never yet wrote by any other rule than the ear, and certain pieces of music; and for that reason, though we may easily see what sort of measure each piece delights in, the uniformity of the same number of similar measures in every line, does not always return. This may be easily accounted for, by observing,

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ing, that all compositions have hitherto been orally repeated, and which, by different persons, will ever be differently performed : whereas, had these pieces been written, every one would have repeated them alike. Even Ossian's poem could not be scanned ; for every reciting bard pronounced some words differently, and sometimes substituted one for another. Nevertheless, the poetry always pleases the ear, and is well adapted to the music for which it was originally intended, and the language and composition seldom fail to please the fancy, and gain approbation.

Having no correct edition of any poem in the language, we can only in general observe what measures their poets employ, and recommend regularity and method to future writers. Since vocal effort by nature is the same in all languages, the Galic measures by the same feet as every other tongue ; viz. Dactyles, Spondees, Iambs, Trochees, &c.

Dactyle - 0 0, one long, and two short syllables ; as, *aithreachas*, repentance ; *dleasdanach*, dutiful ; *bachlagach*, of, or belonging to curling locks.

Spondee - -, two long syllables ; as, *iomlan*, perfect ; *oscion*, above.

Iamb 0 -, a short and a long syllable ; *còineal*, a candle.

Trochee - 0, one long, and one short syllable ; as, *samhradh*, summer ; *geamhradh*, winter ; *car-rach*, spring ; *faomhar*, harvest ; *crabbach*, religious.

of

Of the different Sorts of Poetry.

Heroics of ten feet are generally iambs; thus,

Neamhidh ! mar dhriuchd anuas an iocshlaint
taom,

Us, ann an geal-fhath, siol an fhras go caoin !
Le tin's le lag ni cuiduchadh an lus,
O dhoinnunn falgadh, dubhradh fuar o theas ;
Gach eucoir sguiridh, fiubhlidh ciontan sean,
Us togidh Ceartas ris ag tein a meigh ;
Mach thar an t faol flat ola finidh Sioth,
'S ann truscan geal theid Neochiontas 'nfin fios.

The measure of Ossian's poetry is very irregular and various. Generally he has couplets of eight, though they do not rhyme, and seven, and sometimes nine syllables. These feet are most commonly trochee and dactyle. The trochee occupies the first, dactyle the second and third, and a long syllable ends the line. Thus,

Thanic errach le sioladh nan speur,
Cho d'eirich duill' uaine dhamh fein.
Chunic oigna me samhach 's an talla,
Agus bhuail iad clairfach nam fonn.
Bha deoir ag taomadh le gruaidhan Mhalmhir ;
Chunic oigh' me 's mo thuiradh go trom.
C'uim' am bheil thu co tuirfach a' m' fhianuis,
Chaomh Aianir og Luath-ath nan fruth ?

Aa

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An ro e fgiabhach mar dhearfa na greine?
Am bu cho tlachdor a shiubhal's a chruth?
'S taitnach t'fhonn ann cluas Ofsian,
Nighain Lu ath-ath man fruth dian.

Ofsian's Malvina's Dream.

These lines have beauties that the translation, notwithstanding its excellence, has not been able to display.

The Editors of the Galic Psalms confined their measure to eight and six syllables; thus,

Sior, bheannuchibh Dehobha mor,
O! aingla treun ann neart,
Tha deanamh iarrtais mar is coir,
Ag eisdachd re a reachd. Psal. ciii. 20.

The following stanza, from a beautiful ode by Macintyre, though originally wrote to a certain tune, however, preserves a regular return of rhyme. The lines are alternately nine and seven syllables; the second and fourth rhyme; and sometimes the first and third.

Do chuach-fhalt ban air fas co barrail,
'S a bhar lan chamag us dhual;
T'aghaidh ghlan, mhaista, narach, bheanal,
Dho dha chaol-mhala gan ghruaim;
Suil ghorm, liontach, mhin-roisg, mheallach,
Gun di cur fal' ann do ghruaidh,

Dead

Dead gheal iobhri, dhionach, dhaingean,
Beul bidh nach canadh ach stuaim.

Shiubhladh tu fafach airidh gline,
'S an ait ann cinnadh an spreidh,
'G am bleothan mu chro ; 's bhith'dh choir na h
innis,
Laoigh og ag miradh 's ag leum ;
Cho mheasa do lamh 's tu lamh ri coinnail
No'n seomar foilleir ri grein,
Ag fuaidhal 's ag fainadh bhan us phionar,
Ann am chur grannis air greus.

The same poet, though illiterate, exclusive of his
tune, seems to have a design in making the second
and fourth, and sometimes the first and third rhyme
with each other, as in the preceding example. The
following stanza from his Description of Coire Chea-
thaich, has in the first line ten, and in the second nine
syllables.

'Sa' mhaddin chiuin-gheal, ann am dhamh dufgadh,
Aig bun na stuice b'e 'n fugaradh leam :
A' chearc le fgiucan ag gabhal tuchain,
'S an caolach cuirtal ag durdal crom.
An dreathan furdal, 's a rioblaid chiuil aige,
Ag cur nan smuid dheth go luthor binn,
An truid 's am bru-dhearg, le moran unaich,
Re ceilar fundach bu shiubhlach rann.

There is a poem composed by the same author,
the

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the variety of which is singular. It is called *Bein-dorain*. The stanzas are very long. The first is recitative; of which the first line is iambic, and consists of seven syllables; the second of four syllables, the three last make a dactyle. The second couplet repeats the same feet, and then goes on in the most diversified measures of dactyle, trochee and iamb. One imagines, on reading them, he sees an army of men on a hasty march; sometimes running, sometimes halting at once, then slowly moving, again running, and stopping at once, in strange variety. Macintyre, in this poem, imitated Macdonald, who wrote two pieces, in the same style, set to *Piobairachd*—

The following is a specimen from Macintyre :

B'i sin a' mhaoslach luainach,
 Feadh oganan;
 Biolaichan nan bruach
 'S aite comhnuidh dhi,
 Duilagan nan craobh,
 Criomagan a gaoil,
 Cho b' e 'm fofrus.
 A h aigna ea-trom suaice,
 Aobhach ait gan ghruaim,
 Cean bu bhraife, ghuanache,
 Ghoraiche;
 A' chre bu cheanalt stuaim,
 Chalich i go buan
 Ann glean a' bharaich uaine
 Bu nòfaire.

Second

Second part, slower.

'S i 'n eilaid bheg, bhinnach,
 Bu ghunaiche fraonadh,
 Le cuinein geur, biorach,
 Ag firadh na gaoithe,
 Gasganach, speirach,
 Feadh chreachan na beine,
 Le eagal roi theine,
 Cho teirín i aonach, &c.

Third part, slow.

Cho b' aithne dhamh co leanadh i
 Do fheara na roin Eorpa,
 Mur faicadh e dea-ghean urra,
 'S tein farasda 'n a co-dhail,
 Go faitach bhith 'n a h earalas,
 Tein am faigse dhi m'an corruich i,
 Go faicilach, gle carralach,
 Man fairich i 'n a coir e, &c.

These different measures are called *urlar*, *siubhal*,
 and *An crunluath*.

There is a species of poetry peculiar to the Gael called *Iurram* and *Orain luathaidh*. The music of the *Iurram* has always that mixture of grandeur and melancholy that never fails to gain its end. They are sung on board of ships and buirlings by the sailors, when they row or work, to deceive the time. The
 subject

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Subject is generally the life and actions of some chief or relation. The language is such as to express the sentiments and actions described; the music, expression, and the strokes of the oars, coinciding in such exact time, both the sailor and passenger forget their hardships and fatigue, even in the most inclement seasons. The *Oran luathaidh*, with the same view, is sung when they work on shore, and derives its name from *luthadh*, milling or fulling. Till very lately, fulling of cloth by mills was not known in the Highlands, and in some parts is not yet introduced. They fulled their cloth by laying it wet on an extended frame of rods wattled together, around which were placed as many women as could conveniently be employed, who, by an alternate motion of their feet, kept the cloth in perpetual rotation. One of them, in the mean time, sung the verse, and all the rest at once joined in the chorus. And even at this day, when these songs are sung in genteel company, a lady's handkerchief or a gentleman's bonnet supplies the place of the piece of cloth, every one taking hold of a corner. The time of this species of singing is not so quick as that of the *Reel*, nor so slow as the *Jurram*. It is exceedingly lively, however, and justifies what a French gentleman observed of the Scots music: *La musique Ecossoise sur tout pour le divertissement & toucher le coeur*. The following is a specimen of an *Oran-luathaidh*:

S

I. 'To-

I.

'Togamid form air luathadh a chlòlain,
 Gabhamid ceol us orain mhàtha.

Chorus.

*Horo gu'n togin air shugan fhathasd,
 Horo i io man d'theid mi laidhidh ;
 Horo gu'n togin air shugan fhathasd.*

II.

B'fhearrr' an clo bhith choir nan gruagach,
 Dheanadh an luathadh le 'n lamhan.
Horo, &c.

III.

Nuair thionduichas iad air cleath-e
 Chluintadh fuaim gach te dhiu labhairt.
Horo, &c.

IV.

Orain ghrinne, bhinne, mbisle
 Aig na riobhnan 'g an gabhal.
Horo, &c.

Specimens.

*Specimens * of true Orthography.*

S O L I L O Q U Y.

Sweet is the breath of morn, her rising sweet
With charm of earliest birds—

Milton's Par. Lost, B. IV.

MOCH am maddin shamrich, nuair bha'n t athar
fionnair, an talamh tais, agus aghai na Cruithachd,
go leir, uror, sgiambach, dh' erich agus chuaidh mi
mach. Is gann bha 'n faol bruinach air mosgladh ;
cho do chrath Sgìos dhe a throm-chodal go leir ; agus
cho ro Stri ach air aomadh a cin ghuanach. Bha
gach ni feathal. Bha gach ni fionnair. Bha gach ni
ag aomadh gu tamh Inntin agus ag brosnuchadh smu-
ainta glic. Threig an Uisge amhain a nead ag eirich
air

* I thought it proper to give some pieces in prose and
verse, both as specimens of the right Orthography, and as il-
lustrations of my Grammatical System. And here I must
observe, that the few books hitherto published in the lan-
guage, however excellent the composition may otherways
be, are so inaccurate in respect of orthography, that I can
hardly select one paragraph without making amendments.
The Rev. Mr. Macfarlane's translation of Baxter's Call to
the Unconverted, printed by Foulis of Glasgow, 1750, is the
most accurate that has appeared ; but he too has his errata ;
they are few, however, and when we consider that he had
no guide to direct his course, we must ever admire his in-
genuity.

air an sgeath dh'altuchadh beatha an nua-la. Air a h arduchadh anns an athar, bha i gairm nam fear-oibre mach, agus a luchd-ciùil fein gu fein. Eoin is moiche gluafachd, thuirt mise, chompanaich na maddin! eiram ghna leatse! Eiram thairigfin oran na maddin, agus dh'apradh an Ti mhoir sin a bheir air dol amach na maddin & an fheascair luath-ghair dheanamh. O! Cia tlachdor dol amach anns an uair mhoch so! Mhealtin feath Naduir & bhlafachd urorachd na maddin!

Caocluchidh na neoil ghorm uigh air uigh. Da-thidh ruidha dearg na speuran, gus am fas aghi gltorm na maddin, fadheoi, mar gu bithadh i sgedichte go leir le naire. Am bheil mise fos ann mo chodal? Am bruadar so? Am feud e bith? No am bheil na speura, reradh, dearg le gnùis-naire, uirad do dhaoine fhaicin agus an cin trom-chodlach air aodhartan? An coida daoine ann focair shuaimhnach? An caith iad na h uair prìosal sin ann leis; nuair tha a' ghrian ann aird & ag dol air gnothach a Cruthior? Nuair tha eunli an athair ag laoi-mholadh De agus ag aoradh le co-sheirm. Oh! na bithadh e mar so! Duisgamid ni is airde còl na muintir so, le guth aoraidh reusonta chur ris. Meadichamid iobairta deagh-bholtrach Naduir, le coimeasc molaidd ar bili-ne is foirfaiche, leis an tuis a tha 'g eirich o'n talamh,

Mar nach bheil toradh, is amhli cho'n 'eil Aoibhnas, no Criadhalachd ann, gan a' ghrian. Nuair chraobh-sgaolas Triach caomh sin an la, Coinolachd a Ghloir, mhaddin,

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mhaddin, bithidh na uile Chretoira beathal le a lathair, failmhor & aidharach le a thiolacaidh. Eirichidh milte do pheistogan, chum beatha, d'an grianuchadh ann a ghathana. Cìosgìdh na h eoin o an codal & doirtidh iad amach an anaman aoibhnach ann co-sheirm. Le meilach bheir na treuda buidhachas airson na maddin; agus innsidh an t ealach le ard-gheim-nach taincolachd. Tha na glin ag arris a' chiul sin; agus na cnoic ag fregairt do'n fhonn. Tha gach bith ag am bheil guth ag aontuchadh anns an oran fo; tha gach ni ag am bheil beatha gairdach ann a chliu.

Dhìrich mi tuloch agus ghabh mi fealadh do'n Du-thich mancuairt. O! an fealadh a chunic mi! Cia farfin, Cia lan agus pailt anns gach ni! am beartas Naduir go leir! Cia beartach agus neo-thraiach an Tigh-stoir a tha annso! Air leamse gu faicam anns na leabhran sin, eidir-mhinuchadh foilleir air an deamholadh sin air mathas De: "Tha Suilan gach ni
 " feithamh ort, agus bheir thu dhoibh an biadh ann
 " am feim Fosgaidh thu do lamh go toirbheartach
 " agus safhaidh thu mian gach ni beo.—"

" These are thy glorious works, Parent of good,
 " Almighty! thine this universal frame,
 " Thus wondrous fair! thyself how wondrous then!

Milton.

Air an lamh so faicam an cuan mor, fairsin gan
 phrìoch, air an feol ioma long, le mairfontachd nan
 Iunsa fad amach, na h aird an near & niar, ag ar
 freaddal

freasdaid le nithe prìofol na talmhuin, agus obair rìom-
tiach, greante, lamh daoine. Faicam an ouan air am
plod cabhlach cogaidh nan rìogh; gach aon dibh air
a h armadh le Accuin-bhais; sgeduichte le ioma breid
geal, ard ann cran; daingan gu conruig mar chaitil
no creug; agus mar mhiol-chu fiubhlach dhol ann an
toir.

Ann calladh bualidh long bha fad uain, ag aig, do
a chairdan an ti, ris nach ro duil am feafd. Cruinuch-
idh an faol, mancuaire, aoibhnach ann Gairdachas an
coimharsnaich; agus dfhaicin a' chriodh, bha briste,
air a leighas; nuair tha Miann, Muirne agus Gradh
a' chriodh sin, air aig dha. Chunic mi aon uair iad
bha gairdach leofan rinn Gairdachas; bha gul leofan
a ghul. Chunic mi gairdachas agus gul, aoibhnas
agus bron, le cheile, ag lasadh, agus ag muchadh na
h aigne; solas agus dolas ann aon uair ag leighas agus
ag bristadh a' chriodh chedn. Chunic mi dis a bha
dilis do cheile, re ioma blianadh, air tachairt, nach
dealich ni 's mo; agus an lanain bha air an sgarach-
din, aris sonadh le cheile. Dh'innis iad ioma sgeul,
Soirbhas agus Doirbhas, ris an d'eifd a' chuidachd
mhaoth, ag glafadh ma mhuinal an Athair, & ag
iarridh tearmuin ann a uchd. Annsin thug iad uile
buidhachas agus taing, ag fein Cumhachd & Mathas
De, mar leanas.

Tha loingas fiubhal ann go tiugh,
'S an Lebhiaton mor,
A' bheist a dhealbhadh, ainhal, leat,
Re mirag ann le treoir.

Na

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Na sloigh ud uile tha'd O Dhia !
Ag feithamh ort do ghna,
Do chum gu tugadh tu dhoibh biadh,
D'an cumal beo, gach tra.—Psal. civ. 26, 27.

O! b'fhearr gu moladh daoine Dia,
Airson a mhathais chaoin ;
'S airson a bhearta iongantach
Rinn e do chlan nan daoin.
Luchd loingais theid air muir 's a bhih 's,
Re gnìomh ann uisgan buan ;
Dhoibhfan is leir mor oibra De,
Us iongantais 's a' chuan.
Air Iartas duisgar suas a' ghaoth,
Go ard 's go doineinach ;
Le 'n togar suas, go attor, borb,
Na tonna garbh ma feach.
Tha 'd uair gu neamh ag erich suas,
Tha 'd, uair, dol doingan fios,
Ionnus gu d' leagh an nam truagh,
Le triobluid chruaidh, 's le sgios.
Dol, chuig' us uaidh', go tuilach fos,
Amhli mar dhuin' air mhisg,
Ionnus gu d' threig, go builach, iad,
Gach gliocas bha 'n am meafg.
Ghlaedh iad, annsin, re Dia 'n an tein,
O'n triobluid fhaor e iad ;
Us chuiradh, leis, an stoirm, gu feath,
'S na tuin 'n an tamh do bha'd.
Annsin ata iad ait, airson
Gu bheil iad fàmhach, beo ;

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'S gu d' thug e iad do'n challadh sin,
'S do'n phort, bu mhiannach leo.

Uime sin.

O! b'fhearr gu moladh daoine Dia,
Airson a mhathas chaoim;
'S arson a bhearta iongantach,
Rinn e do chlan nan daoim.—Psal. cvii. 12,—30.

JOB, CAIB xvix. 11,—20.

Nuair chualadh a' chluas me, annsin bheannmich i
me; agus nuair chùnic an t fuil me, thog i fianuis
leam.

Chionn gu do shaor mi am bhoichd a ghlaodh, an di-
lachd, agus an ti, aig nach ro aon d' a chuidteachadh.

Thanic beannachd an ti bha reidh chum bais orm;
agus thug mi air criodh na beantraich, luath-ghair
dheanamh.

Chuir mi ionracas umam, agus fgeudich e me; agus
bha mo bhreathanas mar chrùn, agus mar thruscari.

Bha mi mar shuilean do'n dall, agus mar chosan do'n
bhacach.

Bha mi 'm m'athair do'n bhoichd; agus a' chuis,
nach b' aithnadh dhamh, ranfuich mi mach.

Agus bhris mi gial an droch-dhuine; agus tharruin
mi an edail as fhiacail.

Ann sin

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Annfin thuir mi, gheibh mi bas ann mo neud ;
agus meaduchidh mi mo laan mar ghainamh.

Leaduichar mo fhreimh lamh ris na h uisgan, agus
laidhidh an driuchd, feadh na h oich, air mo bhean-
gan * !

*The Speech of Galgacus †, translated from the Latin
of Tacitus, in his Life of Agricola.*

Gach uair smuaintas mi air abhar a' chogaidh so, agus an egin anns am bheil sin, tha mo chrìodh ag innfadh dhamh, gu cuir an la diugh, ma bhithas sibh uile deonach agus aonin- tinach, crìoch air a' chogadh so, agus gu sgaolar cuibhrach Bhrettuin go leir. Oir bha sin uile, ach beg, ann Daorfe, a- gus cho'n 'eil cearna don tìr,	<i>Quotiens causas belli & necessita- tem nostram intueor, magnus mihi animus est, hodiernum diem, consensumque ves- trum, initium liberta- tis totius Britannia fore. Nam et uni- versi servitutis ex- pertes: & nulla ul-</i>
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T

tra

* It were to be wished, that a complete Translation of
the Old and New Testaments were printed according to the
Orthography of the above specimen.

† Pronounced at the head of an army of Caledonians,
when about to engage the Roman army on the Grampian
Hills.

no an fhairge fein, tearuinte dhuin, nuair tha am plod Romanach bagar oirin. Marso tha cogadh, us airm, bha onorach do ghaifgaich, anois, mar dhidan cintach do ghealtairan. Anns na blair, a chuiradh, roi, ris na Romanaich nach d'thug buaidh, bha ar dochas agus ar bunn ann ar lamhan fein : bhri gu bu fin a b' uaisle ann am Brettun uile, agus ann comhnuidh anns a' chearna is faide mach, nach facadh, riamh, cladach thraillan, no an fuilannio-naomhichte le Antiarnas fhaicin. Dhion ar n uaignas sinne, a' chuid is faide mach do'n t faol, agus a' mhuintir is deiranaiche aig am bheil Saorse, gus an la diugh. Anois tha crìoch Bhreituin 'n ar sealadh; agus is minic tha gach ni coigrach, agus dorch, mor agus ainmol. Ach anois cho'n 'eil cinnadh sa-bith air ar cul, cho 'n 'eil ni ach an fhairge us na creugan; agus na Romanaich, air ar n aghai, noch tha sibh, ann diomhanas, ag seachnadh. Tha iadfan, Spui

trà terra, ac ne maer quidem securum, imminente nobis classe Romanà, ita praelium atque arma, quæ fortibus honesta, eadem etiam ignavis tutissima sunt. Priores pugna, quibus adversus Romanos variâ fortunâ certatum est, spem ac subsidium in nostris manibus habebant: quia nobilissimi totius Britannia, eoque in ipsis penetralibus siti, nec fervientium littora aspicientes, oculos, quoque à contactu dominationis inviolatos habebamus. Nos terrarum ac libertatis extremos, recessus ipse ac sinus fame in hunc diem defendit. Nunc terminus Britannia patet. Atque omne ignotum, pro magnifico est. Sed nulla jam ultra gens, nihil

nadairan an t saoil go leir, an deigh na tir do sgrios, ag foir-sadh na fairge cuidachd. Ma tha an namhid beartach, tha iadfan fantach; ma tha iad bochd, gloirmhiannach; noch nach do shafuich an aird an Ne-ar no an Niar. Do na h uile dhaoine, fantuchidh iadfan, ionnan, beartas agus bochdin. Mortuidh iad, togidh iad creach, agus go eucorach gabhidh iad coir; agus, an deigh duth-ich sgrios lom, mar fhafach, their iad Sioth-chaint ris. Is e mian Naduir an clan & an cairdan bhith dilis do gach neach: tha iadfan air an toirt uain, gu tir eile, am bruid; agus tha ar mnaan agus ar peithran, ma sheachan iad am mianna naimhdal, ann cairdas & aidh alachd, air am milladh. Thug iad, uaine, ar n arnais agus ar cuid, mar dheachbhidh, agus ar graine mar inlidh. Caithidh iad ar cuirp & ar lamhan gearradh choiltan & glanadh mhointach, fo mhafladh & fo bhuillan. Tha daoine fa-or, rugadh chum truilalachd,

nihil nisi fluctus & saxa; & interiores Romani. Quorum superbiam frustra per obsequium & modestiam effugeris. Raptores orbis, postquam cuncta vastantibus defuere terra, & mare scrutantur: si locuples hostis est, avari: si pauper, ambitiosi. Quos non Oriens, non Occidens, satiaverit: soli cernium, opes atque inopiam pari effectū concupiscunt. Auferre, trucidare, rapere falsis nominibus imperium: atque ubi solitudinem faciunt, pacem appellant. Liberos cuique ac propinquos suos natura carissimos esse voluit: hi per dilectus alibi servituti auferuntur. Coniuges, sororesque, & si hostilem libidinem effugiant, nomi-
ne

air an ceannach, aon uair, agus air am beathuchadh le am maistiran; ach tha Brettun, gach la, ceannachd a daorfe fein, gach la ag a beathuchadh. Agus ann an Tealach mar tha gach aon is deiranaiche thig, mar chulidh-fanoid do'n mhuinntir eile; ceart mar sin anns an tealach so is sine air thalamh, tha sinne, is deiranaiche agus is truailidhe, air bord ar sgrios. Agus cho 'n 'eil aginne fearan no mitailte, no calladh chum an d'theid sin. Tuile fos, tha misnach treunas & runachd nan iocran neothaitnach do na h uachdrain; mar is moa tha sibhse tearuinte, is moa an amharas-fan. Uime sin, o tha ar dochas air a chall, fadheoi glacibh-se misnach leis an cominach flainte & faorfe ri onoir & urram. Fo cheanfa-lachd mna, chuir na Brigantaich teine ri an aituchas, agus ghlac iad an daingnuchais. Agus mur bhithadh gu do thiondaidh iad an dea-fhortun gu leifg, thigadh iad dhibh an

ne amicorum atque hospitum poluuntur. Bona fortunaſque in tributum egerunt; in annonam, frumentum. Corpora ipſa ac manus, ſylvis ac paludibus emuniendis, verbera inter ac contumelias, conterunt. Nata ſervituti mancipia ſemel veneunt, atque ultro à dominiſ aluntur: Britannia ſervitutem ſuam quotidie emit, quotidie paſcit. At ſicut in familiâ recentiſſimus quiſque ſervorum & conſervis ludibrio eſt: ſic in hoc orbis terrarum vetere famulatu, novi nos & viles in excidium petimur. Neque enim aura nobis, aut metalla, aut portus ſunt, quibus exercendis reſervemur. Virtus porro ac ferocia ſubjectorum, ingrata imperantibus

cuibhrach. Ach sinne slan agus neo-chuibhrichte, cho 'n 'eil sin ag sribh airson ar saorfe fein, ach leigidh 'fin fhaicin do'n t saol, anns a' chiad dol siois ciod iad na fir a chuir Albin amach. An creid sibh gu bheil misnach, ann cogadh, aig na Romanaich, mar tha iad uailol, le boid & antiarnas ann siothchaint ! Ma fgaras sinne & ma bhithas sin, le mi-chordadh, iom-reusonach, bithidh iadfan mor; oir is e gealtairachd an namhaid gloir an armailte-fan; mar saol sibh gu coimheadtadh na Francaich & na Germanaich, agus (narach innsadh!) a' chuid is moa do na Brettunaich toirt fola do choigraich, ni is faide mar naimhdan no mar thrailan, air an onoir agus an gradh. Is lag am bann gaoil eagal & oilt; noch nuair bhuinas tu as, gabhidh iadfan fuath, ag sgar bhith eagalach roimhad. Tha gach ni ag

*& longinquitas ac secretum ipsum quo tutius, eo suspectius. Ita sublata spe venia, tandem sumite animum, tam quibus salus, quam quibus gloria carissima est. Brigantes, femina duce, exuere coloniam, expugnare castra: ac nisi felicitas in secordiam vertisset, exuere jugum potuere: nos integri & indomiti & libertatem non in praesentia laturos, primo statim congressu unde ostendamus quos sibi Caledonia viros seposuerit. An eandem Romanis in bello virtutem, quam in pace lasciviam adesse creditis? Nostris illi discessionibus ac discordiis clari, vitia hostium in gloriam exercitus sui vertunt: quem contractum ex diversissimis gentibus, ut secundae res tarent, ita adverse dissolvent. Nisi si Gallos, & Germanos, & (pudet dic-
tu)*

ar brosnuchadh, agus ag gealtuin buaidh dhuin; ach sin fein bhith deonach: cho 'n 'eil am mnaon ag brosnuchadh nan Romanach: cho 'n 'eil cairdan mionholadh an teithaidh. Ma tha tir acca is coimhach i: Tha na Dea toirt dhuinne, go conruic, began, eglach le aineolas, ag fealtinneaimh agus thallaimh, nan coiltan, na fairge agus gach ni nach aithnuich iad. Na cuiradh nithe faoin egal oiribh: lannir an oir, agus follus an airgaid, nach dion, agus nach loit! Gheibh sin ar treise ann airmailta nan naimhdan. Seafadh na Brettunaich an cuis fein! Cuimhnuchidhna Francaich an faorse o chian. Treigidh a' chuid eile o na Germa-naich iad mar rinn na Ulpianaich cheanadh. Anois cho 'n 'eil ni chur egail oiribh, ach daingnaich gan daoine; tirachaidh do shean-daoine, measg iocrain cheanair-cach & uachdrain

*tu) Britannorum ple-
rosque dominationi alie-
na sanguinem commo-
dantes, diutius tamen
hostes quam seruos, fide
& affectu teneri putatis:
metus & terror est, in-
firma vincula caritatis;
qua ubi removeris, qui
timere desierint, odisse
incipient. Omnia victo-
ria incitamenta pronon-
bis sunt: nulla Romanos
conjuges accendunt:
nulli parentes fugam ex-
probraturi sunt: aut nul-
la plerisque patria, aut
alia est: paucos numero
circum trepidos igno-
rantia, calum ipsum ac
mare & silvas ignota om-
nia circumspectantes,
clausos quodammodo ac
vinculos alii nobis tradide-
runt. Ne terreat vanus
aspectus: & auri fulgor
atque argenti, quod ne-
que tegit, neque vulne-
rat. In ipsa hostium acie
invenimus nostras ma-
nus. Agnoscent Britan-
ni*

THE GALIC LANGUAGE. 151

neo-laghal. Is iad sin ar n airmailta, is mise bhar ceanart; annsin tha bhar deach bhidh, bhar cuibhrach, agus gach pianas thrailan, a dfheudas sibh air a' mhachaire so mhealtuin re bhar beo; no thilgin dhibh go fionnuidh. Nois, fadheoi, chuimnuchibh air mead bhar fola agus daoine, bhar saorfe fein agus bhar tìr; cuimhnuchibh bhar sin-fira, sibh fein, bhar sliochd, agus leanibh mise.

ni suam causam. Recordantur Galli priorem libertatem. Deferent illos ceteri Germani, tamquam nuper Ulpianii reliquerunt. Nec quidquam ultra formidinis, vacua castella, senum colonie, inter male parentes & injuste imperantes, agra municipia & metalla, & cetera servientium pœne: quas in æternum proferre, aut statim ulcisci, in hoc campo est. Proinde ituri in aciem & majores vestros, & posteros cogitate.

M O T H U C H A D H.

O mhothuchaidh ghraidh! thobair neo-thraiaich gach ni tha luachor 'n ar subhachas, no costal 'n ar dubhachas! ceanglidh thu fios air leabe chonlaich t fhear-fianuis, agus is tuse dhuifgas e suas gu neamh. O! thobair. shiorruidh ar fulaing! Is annso lorgaras mi thu, agus is i so do bhith neamhidh, tha gluafachd ann taobh stigh dhìom: "Ge do chriopas m'anam, ann ioma uair thuifach, thin, air ais; agus chlif-gas e air iomradh bhaforachd!"—focuill mhor!—Ach, gach subhachas agus curam mor, agus uafal, a mhothuchas.

mhothuchas mi, is uaitfe thig iad uile, O mhorchriodh an domhain! a ghluaifas ma thuitas roine d'ar ceann anns a' chearne is faide mach do d' chruithachd. Air a bhrofnuchadh leatfe, tairnidh Eugenius mo chuir-tinan, nuair tha mi fann; eisdidh e ri m' ghearan, agus coiruchidh e an aimsir airson a thinais. Bheir thu cuibhran dhe, cor uair, do'n bhuachil-is fuaraiche 's na mulaich. Tachridh e ris an uan, do threud fir-eile, a loitadh. Anns a' mhinnaid fo, chunig mi e leagin a chin air a lorg-bhuachail, agus, le aomadh tuirfach, ag amharc air. O an tigin ach minnaid ni bu luaithe! tha e call fuil a chriod—tha fuil a chriodhan fìoladh leis.

Siathchaint dhuit, bhuachail uafail! chibh mi thu ag imachd ann dubhachas. Ach ao tromuchidh do shubachas aon la thu! Oir is fona do bhochan, agus is fona do chompanach, agus is fona na h uain ni mire mancuairt duit.

SENSIBILITY.

Dear Sensibility! source inexhausted of all that is precious in our joys, or costly in our sorrows! thou chainest thy martyr down upon his bed of straw, and it is thou who liftest him up to heaven. Eternal fountain of our feelings! It is here I trace thee, and this is thy divinity that stirs within me: not that in some sad and sickening moments "my soul shrinks "back upon herself, and startles at destruction;" mere
pomp

pomp of words! but that I feel some generous joys and generous cares beyond myself; all come from thee, great, great sensorium of the world, which vibrates, if a hair of our head falls to the ground, in the remotest desert of thy creation. Touched with thee, Eugenius draws my curtain when I languish; hears my tale of symptoms, and blames the weather for the disorders of his nerves. Thou givest a portion of it sometimes to the roughest peasant, who traverses the bleakest mountains. He finds the lacerated lamb of another's flock. This moment I behold him leaning with his head against his crook, with piteous inclination looking down upon it. Oh! had I come one moment sooner! it bleeds to death; his gentle heart bleeds with it.

Peace to thee, generous swain! I see thou walkest off with anguish; but thy joys shall balance it; for happy is thy cottage, and happy is the sharer of it, and happy are the lambs which sport about you.—

STERNE.

Mr Pope's MESSIAH *translated into Galic Rhime.*

Inghina Shalem! duiisgibh nois an ceol;
Dh'orana neamhidh 'n guth is aird' is coir,
Aislin Phinduis us nam maidanan,
Dubhradh nan craobh, us fuarana nam beann,
Ni 's mo cho 'n ail — Mo ghuth, anois duiisg thus'
Ri bili naomh Isaiais bhuin air thus.

U

Gu

Gu uairan eile faicin ghlaodh am bard :
 Torchidh maidan, 's beiridh maidan mac !
 Feuch ! eir'chidh beangan, mach o fhreimhach Iefs,
 Feadh speuran, chuiras dea-bholadh, le bhlaths'.
 Us air a dhuille trialidh 'n spiorad naomh,
 Air bhar ni tuirlin 'n colum diambhir, caomh.
 Neamha ! mar dhriùchd, anuas, an ioc-shlaint, taom,
 Us, ann an geal-fhath, siol an fhras go caoin !
 Le tin, 's le lag ni cuiduchadh an lus,
 O dhoinunn fasgadh, dubhradh fuar, o theas.
 Gach eucoir fguiridh, siubhlidh ciontan sean,
 Us togidh Ceartas, ris ag tein, a meigh ;
 Mach, thar an t faol, flat-ola sinidh Sioth,
 'S ann truscan geal theid Neochiontas 'nsin fios:
 Seachad na blianaidh, eiradh mhaddin ait !
 O ! leim gu follus, leanaibh chaoimh bith breic:
 Tha Nadur, luath, ag deifruchadh a gibht,
 Curthachd fos, 's, do ghna, a tuis, ag sibht :
 Faic togal suas a chean ard Lebanon,
 Faic air na cnoic ag damhsadh cranna trom :
 Faic-neoil, lan spios, ag eirigh suas o Sharon,
 Is lus-mhaoth Carmel dea-bholadh nan speuran !
 Eisd ! air an fhasach thiamhidh, tha guth ait ;
 Gleusibh an t sligh' tha Dia, tha Dia ag teachd :
 Dia ! Dia ag teachd 'nsin fhreagair guth nan creug,
 Us ghlabd' na beantan, labhairt, Dia ag teachd.
 Bith'bh iosal shleibhta, eiradh ard na glin,
 Tha 'n faol 'g a ghabhal, o na neamhdha, tein !
 Umhlachd, bhar bar crom, Shédair thugibh dho,
 Comhrad chairga, uisgan bras dean rod !

Claimidh

Cluinidh am balbh, tha 'n slaoir ag teachd,
 Gheal baird o shean! an dall chibh e gle ait.
 O sgiathan tiugh an t amharc glanidh e,
 Air chlach-shuil dhorch an la togidh e :
 Bheir do na cluasa duinte guth gu cluin ;
 Us oran nuadh air fonna, ceolor, binn,
 Seinidh am balbh ; gan trofnan criplach theid
 Uallach, thar altan leim, mar mhac an fheidh.
 Gearan no cumhadh, 's an t faol, cho bhith, ni 's mo,
 O'n fuilan uile glanidh e na deoir.
 Ann geamhlán cruaidh, 'nfin, ceanlar fios am bas,
 'S ann Antiarn gruamach iofrain gath theid fas.
 Mar threudich math a choimhdas cruin na caoraidh,
 Innaltradh nuadh bhith's, go tric, ag iarridh,
 Chaoidhas luchd cailt, luchd seachrain threoruichas,
 'S an oiche ghleadhas, 's an la innaltras ;
 Na uain og togidh suas, 'n a lamh, go caomh,
 Gach aon ag altram, ann a uchd mar naomh ;
 Marfo mor-choram, do an chinadh-dhaon,
 Gabhidh Ath'r caomh nan lin a tha 'n ar deidh.
 Ni 's mo, cho 'n eirich riochd, ann aghai riochd,
 Ni 'n tachir gaisgaich, tograch, le aniochd ;
 Air magha, fos, cho'n fhaicar iana glas,
 Cho duisg, ni 's mo, fuaim stuic ard-fhearg, gu cath.
 Na lain, gan fheim, 'n an corrain nitar crom,
 Do'n chlaidhamh-da-laimh nitar coltair trom.
 'Nfin palluina theid suas, us ni am mac,
 Lan aoibhnach, 'ni sin thosich ath'r o shean ;
 An craobha fion, d'an sliochd fein, dubhradh bheir,
 'S, an lamh a thug go toirbheartach, 'nfin gheibh.
 Ionadh an treudich glacidh 'm fasach lom,
 Nuair chibh e feur, us neonain, fas fo bhonn ;
 Clìofgidh,

Cliosgaidh, nuair, measg nan carruig, thartor, chruidh,
 Nì easan, leimnach, monar ann a chluais.
 Ann garraidh chruidh, roi garradh dìon nan dragon,
 Air chrith tha cuile, us luachir tìradan.
 Measg ghlean thartor, cuirinichte le dreas,
 Tha giubhas birach, us cran buicse deas;
 'N ait lom-phreas faidh, dofrach, an cran dait,
 'S am mìortal boltrach far ro droch-luinach.
 Air magha gorm le mic-tir theid na h uain,
 'S an tiogar sdiuridh clan bheg measg nan cluan;
 Gluaidh le cheil, an leoghan us an damh,
 Us glanidh nathair cos nan taisgalach;
 An leanabh, beadrach, togidh ann a lamh
 Na dearca ballach, us an Nathair neimh,
 Toilichte, fealidh lannir uain an scoil,
 'S le 'n teagadh chrocach, agus gath, nì spors.
 Eirich o Shalem! tha le follus crunt',
 Do chean ard tog! na bith'dh do shuila duint'.
 Faic mic. us nighana, tha 'ndiugh gan bhreith,
 Faic feadh, do chuir, na h ail a tha gan bhith,
 Am buidh'nan cruin, ag eirich, air gach taobh,
 Ag iarraidh beatha, deonach bhith air neamh.
 Faic dacha coimhach, gu do dhoirsa, teithadh,
 Tìtal ann do shollus, ann do theampul feithadh;
 Ma t' altair ghraonach tha na riogha cruin,
 Us gibhta trom do fhas nan Sabea!
 'S ann dhuits' air spìosa Idume, tha blath,
 Us mein an oir am beanta Ophir fas.
 Faic doirsa neaimh, go graonach, fosgladh dhut;
 Us meadhon-la go soilfach, 'g eirich ort.
 Nì 's nì cho dath a' ghrian a' mhaddin chiuin,

No mhaddinog, no teachd an 't soluis uir ;
 Ach dorch, us foluicht' ann an dealradh glan
 Solluis do chuirte-se, tha gach follus fann ;
 'S leat fein an la ! foilfach, ur, do ghna !
 Lochran o neamh, bheir follus dhuit go brach.
 Trath'chidh an cuan, mav dheatach trialidh neoil,
 Mar dhus gach creug, leaghidh na cnoic mar cheir,
 Ach fhocal daingan us a chumhachd treun,
 Mairidh do riochd, riaghlidh Messiah fein !

MALVINA'S DREAM, by OSSIAN.

'S e guth anaim mo ruin a tha 'nn,
 O ! 's ainmach gu aiflin Mhalmhin' thu,
 Fosgluibh-se talla nan speur,
 Aithra Ofsair nan cruaidh-bheum ;
 Fosgluibh-se doirfa nan nial,
 Tha ceumma Mhalmhine go dian.
 Chualam guth a' m' aiflin fein,
 Tha fathrum mo chleibh go ard.
 C' uime thanic an Ofsag a' m' dheigh
 O dhubh-shiubhal na linne od thall ?
 Bha do fgiath fhuimnach ann gallan an aonaich,
 Shiubhall aiflin Mhalmhine go dian,
 Ach chumic is' a run ag aomadh,
 'S a cheo-earradh ag aomadh m' a chliabh ;
 Bhà dearfa na greine air thaobh ris,
 Go boifgal ri or nan daimh.

'S e guth anaim mo ruin a tha 'nn,
 O ! 's ainmach gu m' aiflin fein thu.
 'S comhnuidh dhuit anam Mhalmhine,
 Mhic Ofsain is treine lamh.
 Dh'eirich m' osna marri dearfa o near,
 Thaom mo dheoir measg shioladh na h oiche.
 Bu ghallan Aluin a' t fhianuis mi Ofsair,
 Le m' uile gheuga uaine ma m' thimchìol?
 Ach thanic do bhas-fa mar Ofsaig
 O 'n fhafach, us dhaom mi fios.

Thanic earrach le sioladh nan speur,
 Cho d'eirich duill' uaine dhamh fein ;
 Chunic oigha me samhach 's an talla,
 Agus bhuail iad clairsach nan fonn.
 Bha deoir ag taomadh le gruaidhan Mhalmhine ;
 Chunic oigh me 's mo thuiradh gu trom.
 C' uime am bheil thu co tuirfach, a' m' fhianuis,
 Chaomh Ainnir-og Luath-ath nan fruth.
 An ro e fgiabhach mar dhearfa na greine?
 Am bu cho tlachdor a' shiubhal 's a chruth?
 'S taitnach t fhonn an cluais Ofsain,
 Nighain Luath-ath nan fruth dian.

Thanic guth nam bard nach beo,
 Am measg t aiflin air aomadh nan fliabh,
 Nuair thuit codal air do shuilan soirbh,
 Aig cuan mor-shruth nan ioma fuaim,
 Nuair phil thu slathal o 'n t feilg,
 'S grian la thu ag sgaoilte na bein. —
 Chual thu guth nam bard nach beo :
 'S glan faital do chiuil fein.
 'S caoin faital nam fonn o Mhalmhine !

Ach

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Ach claidh iad anam gu deoir ;
 Tha folas ann Tuiradh le sìoth,
 Nuair dh'aomas cliabh tuirfe gu bron ;
 Ach claidh iad fad-thuirfe sìol dorthuin,
 Fhlath-nighain Ofsair nan cruaidh-bheum.
 'S ainmach an la gan nial
 Thuitas iad, mar chuifag, fo 'n ghrian,
 Nuair sheallas i sìos 'n a foilse,
 Andeigh do'n dubh cheathach sìubhal do'n bheinn,
 'S a throm-chean fo shìoladh na h oiche.

TRANSLATION.

It was the voice of my love ! few are his visits to
 the Dreams of Malvina ! Open your airy halls, ye
 fathers of mighty Toscar ! unfold the gates of your
 clouds. The steps of Malvina's departure are nigh.
 I have heard a voice in my dream. I feel the flut-
 tering of my soul. Why didst thou come, O blast,
 from the dark rolling of the lake ? Thy rustling was
 in the trees, the dream of Malvina departed. But she
 beheld her love, when his robe of mist flew on the
 wind ; the beam of the sun was on his skirts, they
 glittered like the gold of the stranger. It was the
 voice of my love ; few are his visits to Malvina.

But thou dwellest in the soul of Malvina, son of
 mighty Ossian. My sighs arise with the beams of the
 east ; my tears descend with the drops of night. I
 was a lovely tree in thy presence, Oscar, with all my
 branches

branches round me ; but thy death came like a blast from the defart, and laid my green head low ; the Spring returned with its showers, but no leaf of mine arose. The virgins saw me silent in the hall, and they touched the harp of joy. The tear was on the cheek of Malvina : the virgins beheld me in my grief. Why art thou sad, thou first of the maids of Lutha ? was he lovely as the beam of the morning, and stately in thy fight ?

Pleasant is thy song in Ossian's ear, daughter of streamy Lutha ! Thou hast heard the music of departed bards in the dream of thy rest, when sleep fell on thine eyes, at the murmur of Moruth. When thou didst return from the chace, in the day of the sun, thou hast heard the music of the bards, and thy song is lovely. It is lovely, O Malvina, but it melts the soul. There is a joy in grief, when peace dwells in the breast of the sad. But sorrow wastes the mournful, O daughter of Toscar, and their days are few. They fall away like the flower on which the sun looks in his strength, after the mildew has passed over, and its head is heavy with the drops of night.

Claidhamh

Claidhamh Guth-ullin, or the Sword of Guchullin.

Chuir e an claidhamh, fada, fiorthruaidh,
 Fulanach, tean, tainic, geur,
 'S a chean air a chur ann go focair,
 Mar chuis mholta gan dochair lein,
 'S e go dirach, diafadach, dubh-ghorm,
 'S e cultuidh, cumtadh, conalach,
 Go leathan, liobhadh, liobharadh,
 Go focair, fafdadh, fo-bhuailte,
 Air laimh-chli a' ghaisgaich;
 Gur aifaiche do naimhdan a sheachnadh,
 No tachairt ris 's an am fin;
 Cho bu lughe no cnoc fleibh,
 Gach ceum a dheanadh an gaisgach.

TRANSLATION by Sir James Foulis, Bart.

He seiz'd his sword, thick, broad, and long,
 Well forg'd, well hammer'd, temper'd strong,
 Polish'd, of purest metal made,
 Like lightning blaz'd the shining blade;
 Jagg'd like a saw, it tore and hewed,
 Inur'd to slaughter, blood embrued;
 Dire horror, and destructive fate,
 On the fell edge attentive wait;
 'Twas certain death its stroke to feel;
 Strength-withering, life-devouring steel,

X

Ev'n

Ev'n valiant foes, struck at the sight,
 Durst hope no safety but by flight;
 Their ranks wide scattering all abroad,
 From hill to hill the hero strode.

*ODE from a MS. Collection in the Possession of Miss
 Campbell of Blandfield.*

'S luaimnach mo chodal an nochd,
 Ge beo mi, cho bheo mo thlachd,
 Mo chriodh air fearg ann 'm uchd,
 'S trom dubhach m' intin go beachd.
 'S anns an arach, annso fhios,
 'Tha bean is meachire, min-gheal cruth,
 Deud air dhreach cailc 'n a beul,
 Bu bhinne no teud-chiuil a guth.
 Mar chobhar an uisge ghloin,
 Mar fhlios eala ri uisge mear,
 Glan leug mar an cathamh-cuir
 Dfhag thu me gan chobhair ann d' dheigh.
 Slat ur nam faina fionn,
 Bean is mine, moghar, fuil,
 'S a gruaidh, mar an caoran dearg,
 Air lasadh mar dhealbh an rois.
 Meoir fhionn air bhafa ban,
 Uchd follus is aile snuadh,
 An gaol a thug mi dhi r'a luadh
 Ochon nan och, is cruaidh an cas!

Cho

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Cho dirich mi aonach no bein,
Mo cheum air a lagadh go trom,
Aighar cho tig air mo ghnuis,
Gus an dean an uir me òan.
Mar ghraine mullaich na deis,
Mar ghallan 's an og-choille fas,
Mar ghrian ri folach nan reul,
Bu thu fein am measg nam mna.



A VOCABULARY of PRIMITIVES.

[m. represents masculine, f. feminine, 1. first declension, and 2. the second. The genitive of each noun is given at full length for the satisfaction of those who chuse to study the language, and to exemplify the rules and method to the Galic Reader.]

Substantive Nouns.

<i>Abbar, abhair</i> , m. 1.	a cause.
<i>Accair</i> , m. 2.	an anchor.
<i>Adharc, adhairc</i> , f. 2.	a horn.
<i>Amadan, amadain</i> , m. 1.	a fool.
<i>Alt, uilt</i> , m. 1.	a joint, sinew.
<i>Aosdan, aosdain</i> , m. 1.	a feer.
<i>Aodan, aodain</i> , m. 1.	the face.
<i>Aran, arain</i> , m. 1.	bread.
<i>Aros, arois</i> , m. 1.	an habitation.
<i>Arm, airm</i> , m. 1.	arms, army.
<i>Arnais, arnais</i> , f. 2.	stores.
<i>Bard, baird</i> , m. 2.	a poet.
<i>Ball, buill</i> , m. 1.	a ball, a place.
<i>Bannis, bainnse</i> , f. 2.	a wedding.
<i>Bith, bith</i> , f. 2.	being.
<i>Bo, bo</i> , f. 2. (pl. <i>ba</i> .)	a cow.
<i>Boc, buic</i> , m. 1.	a buck.
<i>Bonn, buinn</i> , m. 1.	a base, sole.

Bord,

<i>Bord, buird</i> , m. 1.	a board, table.
<i>Cabag, cabaig</i> , f. 2.	a cheefe.
<i>Cabar, cabair</i> , m. 1.	a pole.
<i>Caoradh, caoraidh</i> , f. 1.	a sheep.
<i>Cean, cin</i> , m. 1.	the head.
<i>Ceist, ceist</i> , f. 2.	a question.
<i>Cos, cois</i> , f. 2.	a foot.
<i>Damh, daimh</i> , m. 1.	a bullock.
<i>Dealg, dilg</i> , m. 1.	a wire, pin.
<i>Dorus, doruis</i> , m. 2.	a door.
<i>Eagal, eagail</i> , m. 1.	fear.
<i>Edal, edail</i> , f. 2.	a treasure.
<i>Eolas, eolais</i> , m. 1.	knowledge.
<i>Fabhar, fabhair</i> , m. 1.	a favour.
<i>Focul, focuil</i> , m. 1.	a word.
<i>Falluin, falluin</i> , f. 2.	a cloak.
<i>Feusag, feusaig</i> , f. 2.	a beard.
<i>Gasth, guoith</i> , f. 2.	the wind.
<i>Geilt, geilt</i> , f. 2.	terror.
<i>Gille, gille</i> , m. 2.	a voice.
<i>Glean, glin</i> , m. 1.	a valley.
<i>Ial, eil</i> , f. 2.	a strap, a thong.
<i>Iasg, eifg</i> , m. 2.	a fish.
<i>Iarrun, iarrruin</i> , m. 1.	iron.
<i>Itag, itaig</i> , f. 2.	a feather.
<i>La, la</i> , (pl. <i>laan</i>), m. 2.	a day.
<i>Lamh, laimh</i> , m. 2.	the hand.
<i>Lann, lainn</i> , m. 1.	a sword.
<i>Laoch, laoich</i> , m. 1.	an hero.
<i>Leac, lic</i> , m. 2.	a slate, a stone.
<i>Mac, mic</i> , m. 1.	a son.

Madadh,

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<i>Madadh, madaidh</i> , m. 1.	a dog.
<i>Meire, meire</i> , m. 2.	a troop.
<i>Meall, mill</i> , m. 1.	an heap.
<i>Mias, meis</i> , m. 2.	a platter, dish.
<i>Muc, muic</i> , m. 2.	a sow.
<i>Nadur, Naduir</i> , m. 1.	nature.
<i>Neas, nis</i> , m. 2.	a weasel.
<i>Olc, uilc</i> , m. 1.	evil.
<i>Osnadh, ofnaidh</i> , f. 1.	a sigh.
<i>Or, oir</i> , m.	gold.
<i>Oire, oire</i> , m. 2.	an heir.
<i>Paluin, paluin</i> , f. 2.	a temple.
<i>Paisde, paisde</i> , m. 2.	a child.
<i>Pian, pein</i> , f. 2.	pain.
<i>Piobair, piobair</i> , m. 2.	a piper.
<i>Rann, rainn</i> , m. 2.	a verse.
<i>Ridir, ridir</i> , m. 2.	a knight.
<i>Rinnag, rinnaig</i> , f. 2.	a star.
<i>Riogh, riogh</i> , m. 2.	a king.
<i>Sac, saic</i> , m. 1.	a bag, a sack.
<i>Sagairt, sagairt</i> , m. 2.	a priest.
<i>Sliabh, sleibh</i> , m. 2.	a mountain.
<i>Searag, searaig</i> , f. 2.	a battle.
<i>Talla, talla</i> , f. 2.	a hall.
<i>Tanas, tanaïs</i> , m. 1.	a ghost.
<i>Tigh, tigh</i> , m. 2.	a house.
<i>Tir, tir</i> , f. 2.	a country.
<i>Ton, tuinn</i> , f. 2.	a wave.
<i>Ubhal, ubhail</i> , f. 2.	an apple.
<i>Uchd, uchd</i> , m. 2.	the breast.
<i>Udar, udair</i> , m. 2.	an author.

Urnuidh,

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<i>Urnuidh, urnuidh, f. 2.</i>	a prayer.
<i>Urlar, urlair, m.</i>	a floor.

Adjective Nouns.

<i>Aghor,</i>	lucky, fortunate.
<i>Alloil,</i>	renowned.
<i>Alluin,</i>	handsome.
<i>Amidach,</i>	foolish.
<i>Balbh,</i>	dumb.
<i>Beanol,</i>	like a woman, modest.
<i>Bafor,</i>	mortal.
<i>Beg,</i>	little.
<i>Cam,</i>	crooked.
<i>Caintach,</i>	talkative.
<i>Coir,</i>	just, honest.
<i>Caomh,</i>	dear, beloved.
<i>Dall,</i>	blind.
<i>Dan,</i>	bold, forward, impudent.
<i>Daingan,</i>	tight, strong.
<i>Deas,</i>	neat.
<i>Doirbh,</i>	cross, difficult.
<i>Eaglach,</i>	timorous.
<i>Eolach,</i>	intelligent.
<i>Imchuidh,</i>	fit, proper.
<i>Iongantach,</i>	wonderful.
<i>Iochdor,</i>	merciful.
<i>Gradbach,</i>	loving.
<i>Geur,</i>	edged, sharp, sour.
<i>Goirt,</i>	fore, four.

Gleuse,

<i>Gleusde,</i>	tuneful, agreeable.
<i>Garbh,</i>	rough, robust.
<i>Furasde,</i>	easy.
<i>Farsin,</i>	wide.
<i>Fuilach,</i>	bloody.
<i>Follaisach,</i>	public.
<i>Lag,</i>	weak.
<i>Laidir,</i>	strong.
<i>Lionor,</i>	numerous.
<i>Leonte,</i>	wounded.
<i>Luthor,</i>	of much strength.
<i>Math,</i>	good.
<i>Mall,</i>	slow.
<i>Misgach,</i>	drunken.
<i>Muladach,</i>	forrowful.
<i>Naomh,</i>	holy.
<i>Neo-ghlan,</i>	unclean.
<i>Narach,</i>	shameful.
<i>Obbuin,</i>	sudden.
<i>Ocrach,</i>	hungry.
<i>Og,</i>	young.
<i>Pailt,</i>	plentiful.
<i>Peccach,</i>	sinful.
<i>Priofol,</i>	precious.
<i>Ramhar,</i>	fat.
<i>Reubach,</i>	that tears.
<i>Riach,</i>	grey.
<i>Reidh,</i>	easy, ready.
<i>Samhach,</i>	quiet.
<i>Santach,</i>	covetous.
<i>Sgiamhach,</i>	beautiful.

<i>Sona,</i>	happy, blessed.
<i>Tana,</i>	thin.
<i>Tarbhach,</i>	substantial.
<i>Tuirfach,</i>	fad.
<i>Treun,</i>	valiant.
<i>Uaibhrach,</i>	high-minded.
<i>Uailol,</i>	boasting.
<i>Uramach,</i>	honourable.

Verbs.

It has been already observed, that the **Dative Case** of the present participle, or that gerundive which signifies action, is the present of the infinitive. *Dh* therefore begins verbs beginning with a vowel, and *b* is put after the initial consonants in those that begin with consonants.

<i>Dh'abachadh,</i>	to ripen.
<i>Dh'aitachadh,</i>	to inhabit.
<i>Bhathadh,</i>	to drown.
<i>Bheannuchadh,</i>	to bless.
<i>Chabbadh,</i>	to indent.
<i>Chaidradh,</i>	to embrace.
<i>Chomhairlachadh,</i>	to advise.
<i>Dhamhsadh,</i>	to dance.
<i>Dhearmad,</i>	to forget.
<i>Dhealradh,</i>	to shine.
<i>Dh'eisfadh,</i>	to hear.
<i>Dfhuadachadh,</i>	to elope with.
<i>Dfhairadh,</i>	to watch.
<i>Ghabhal,</i>	to take, receive.
	<i>Glearradh,</i>

<i>Ghearradh,</i>	to cut.
<i>Gblasadh,</i>	to lock, seal.
<i>Dh'iarruidh,</i>	to ask, seek.
<i>Db'imthachd,</i>	to depart.
<i>Dh'iomain,</i>	to drive.
<i>Labhairt,</i>	to speak.
<i>Lamsachadh,</i>	to handle.
<i>Lasadh,</i>	to light, kindle.
<i>Mholadh,</i>	to praise.
<i>Mheaduchadh,</i>	to multiply.
<i>Neartachadh,</i>	to strengthen.
<i>Naomhachadh,</i>	to sanctify.
<i>Phaighadh,</i>	to pay.
<i>Pheccachadh,</i>	to sin.
<i>Ranfachadh,</i>	to search.
<i>Reic,</i>	to sell.
<i>Shantachadh,</i>	to covet.
<i>Sheasadh,</i>	to stand.
<i>Sdiuradh,</i>	to direct, to steer.
<i>Sgrobadh,</i>	to scratch.
<i>Shlugadh,</i>	to swallow.
<i>Smachdachadh,</i>	to correct.
<i>Thagradh,</i>	to defend a cause.
<i>Theagasg,</i>	to teach.
<i>Thogal,</i>	to lift.
<i>Thoir,</i>	to give.
<i>Dh'uisgachadh,</i>	to water.
<i>Dh'urachadh,</i>	to refresh, renew.

F I N I S.









